THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXX.
NUMBER 18.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1883.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 23RD APRIL.

WE ARE sorry to see a statesman of Lord Salisbury's position and character arrayed against Mr. Ilbert's Bill. His Lordship thus spoke at Birmingham:

There is only one other matter with respect to which I wish to point out to you the importance of a truly national policy, as opposed to the various sentiments and theories which are suggested now. I do not know if you have looked at the papers lately sufficiently to be aware that a great and vital question has been raised in India. (Hear, hear.) It is briefly this question—I put it in its briefest and most general form—the question whether Englishmen in that part of the empire shall or shall not be placed at the mercy of native judges. (No.) I wish to avoid any language that might seem derogatory to those native judges and, therefore, it is not easy to speak with perfect openness upon this question, but I will point out to you that in dealing with foreign countries, we have been singularly sensitive of the danger of subjecting Europeans to Oriental tribunals. In Turkey, in Egypt on the shores of Africa, in China, in Japan, we have always pursued the same policy—to insist that an Englishman, if he has a cause to try, or if he were indicted or attacked in law by any native, should have some one of his own blood and religion, a Consul or a Consul's representative, in the Court by which he was tried. I cannot detail here the reasons, the imperious reasons, which make this policy necessary; but look for yourselves. What would your feelings be if you were in some distant and thinly-populated land, far from all English succour, and your life or honour were exposed to the decision of some tribunal consisting of a coloured man; what would your feelings of security be? (Hear, hear) You would know that his thoughts were not your thoughts, that he could not justly estimate the circumstances or feelings in which you acted (hear, hear,) and that, perhaps, his view of judicial duties was not such as Englishmen are accustomed to find in the judges to whom their fortunes are consigned (Cheers.) What will be the effect of this ill-advised measure which has been adopted in defiance of national interests and for the sake of those sentiments and theories of which I spoke? The effect will be that every man who has capital to invest will look to any part of the world rather than to India for the purpose of investing it. (Hear, hear.) The great want of India has been that English capital, guided by English energy and genius, should vivify and fructify the great resources of the land. (Cheers.) It is the only hope of raising the production of the country to a point which should be sufficient to nourish its vast and teeming population. There is another point of interest of equal magnitude. I have spoken of the gradual barrier which is being erected around all foreign markets against your goods. (Hear hear.) One of your best markets is in this Land of 250,000,000 men subject to your sway. But if you adopt a measure by which every capitalist, every person who can choose any other part of the world to invest his capital or to exercise his industry will be repelled from India, then the great resources will be denied to the trade and commerce of the country and the relief which we hope that India will give us against foreign tariffs will be absolutely destroyed. (Cheers.)

The Bill will vest hardly half-a-dozen Native Civilians with jurisdiction. And yet Lord Salisbury thinks that this small measure will jeopardize British capital and British enterprise in India. What next and next?

THE FOLLOWING is a short account of the enthronement of the Archbishop of Canterbury:

Shortly before eleven o'clock the Dean and canons, honorary canons, preachers, and minor canons met in the treasury, where the mandate for the enthronement of the Archbishop was read, and the Archdeacon of Canterbury (Bishop Suffragan of Dover) issued his decree for the enthronement. The Archbishop and attendant Bishops were then conducted from the Deanery to the cloisters, where a procession of ecclesiastical dignitaries had been formed, and the members of the town council, having assembled in the cloisters, headed the procession, which advanced through the west door of the cathedral up the nave and steps into the choir. The rest of the procession, on reaching the choir doors, filed off to the right and left, allowing the Archbishop to pass up the middle. The Archbishop and attendant Bishops were then conducted by the Archdeacon, the Dean, and Vice-Dean to the space within the altar rails at the east end, where chairs were set for them. During the procession the choristers sang the hymns "The Church's One Foundation"; and "Onward, Christian Soldiers;" after which they chanted Psalms cxxi and cxxii. and repeated them till the Archbishop entered the choir. The Hallelujah Chorus was then sung, and the Archdeacon administered to the Archbishop the following affirmation, which his Grace repeated in a loud clear voice, which could be heard in nearly every part of the building:

"I declare that I will maintain the rights and liberties of this church, and I will observe the approved customs thereof and so far as it concerns me I will cause the same to be observed by others, provided such customs be not repugnant to God's Word, the laws, statutes, provisions, and ordinances of this realm, of her Majesty's prerogative and not otherwise."

His Grace having made this affirmation, the Dean and Archdeacon proceeded down the nave to their respective stalls, and the ordinary service commenced.

THE TIME of the Bombay clock was a theme of discussion at the Senate of the Bombay University. The majority have decided to keep the local time. The *Times of India* says, we shall be curious to see what course Sir James Fergusson will now take. Will his Excellency resign the office of Chancellor of the University as he did the office of the Patron of the Yacht Club because his personal wishes have not been carried out?

IT IS STATED that the Lord Chief Justice of England intends to visit New York in the autumn, when he will be the guest of the American Bar. Lord Coleridge will be accompanied by at least one other of Her Majesty's judges, and by several leaders of the Bar.

THE MEMBER for Hereford, Mr. Reid, who is taking a great deal of interest in Indian matters just now, proposes to move a resolution to the effect that the Indian Finance Accounts should be annually referred to a select committee of the House of Commons.

IT IS STATED that, according to present arrangements, the Viceroy will not go on tour at all at the end of the present Simla season, but will return direct to Calcutta at the end of October. This will enable the Legislative Council to commence its sittings in November.

TUESDAY, 24TH APRIL.

THE PIONEER says that a rumour has reached it to the effect that Major Baring's recent resolution aiming a death-blow at competition between free and prison labour has been virtually annulled by telegraphic orders from home, and that the amount of financial earnings of the jails is once more to be considered a superior consideration to the policy of the means employed and their resultant injury to the general commerce of the country. Our contemporary attributes this decision to the influence of Sir A. Eden and Sir W. Muir, the avowed champions of jail industry. We hope this rumour is true.

IT IS STATED that, notwithstanding the orders of the Government of India recently issued on the subject, and its threats of prosecution against unauthorised editors in protection of its copy-right in the Indian Law Reports, there are no less than five Presses in India which issue *verbatim* reprints of these Law Reports at a subscription of Rs. 10 per annum, while the original Reports cost some Rs. 47 per annum to subscribers; and that one of these Presses issues 2,000 copies monthly of its pirated edition; that is to say, the publisher derives an income of Rs. 20,000 per annum, less the bare cost of printing, paper and postage.

A CONTEMPORARY says, Professor Fawcett and other advocates of the activity of the blind will be glad to learn that among the students who have entered themselves for the forthcoming examination of the Punjab University is a blind boy, who has worked his way up with commendable application from the lowest class of the school to which he belongs until he now occupies a high place in the first class of the institution. He has been blind from his youth, but he possesses a wonderful memory. The University authorities have allowed him to employ an amanuensis.

THE NEW YORK correspondent of the *Standard* states that a private test took place on the 25th ultimo of a telephone between New York and Chicago, a distance of one thousand miles, and the result was a complete success. Previously the longest distance over which a telephone message had been sent was seven hundred miles, between New York and Cleveland. This new achievement is regarded as marking a new era in the development of telephonic communication.

DR. CAMERON, the member for Glasgow, on the 30th ultimo, asked whether two outbreaks of cattle plague occurred among the oxen sent from India for the use of the troops in Egypt; whether in one of these outbreaks the affected animals, instead of being destroyed and buried, were simply driven forth to die; and whether the result was that the road to Kassassin having been thus infected, cattle for the use of the troops were subsequently obliged to be sent up by train. Sir A. Hayter, Financial War Secretary, said it was true that an outbreak of cattle plague occurred amongst the Indian cattle. Out of 36 attacked, 10 died and 26 were destroyed. They had no details of any other outbreak, and it was not true that the road to Kassassin had become infected. Dr. Cameron did not appear to be satisfied with this explanation, for he added that he should call attention to the subject.

THE LEADING native gentlemen of Madras are organizing a movement for a testimonial to Mr. Justice Innes. The retiring Judge was a true friend to the people of India.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH APRIL.

CHITU, the chief leader of the Bheels in the Ali Rajpur disturbances, is reported to have been captured by Mr. Holland, Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, to whom His Excellency the Viceroy has telegraphed his thanks.

MR. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has dismissed the charge against Mrs. Tucker and ten other members of the Salvation Army. Major Tucker has signed an undertaking on the part of the "Army" that there shall be no singing with the processions while passing through Mahomedan quarters of the town, and that processions will not be held if special emergencies should arise to render them inadvisable. We are glad that at last a treaty of peace has been concluded with the Salvation Army.

WE GATHER from the Resolution of the Bombay Government on the affairs of Cambay that there were faults on both sides—the Dewan and his subordinates erring in the direction of over-zeal to introduce improvements, regardless of the prejudices and in violation of the rights of the people; and the Hindu inhabitants, led by their mahajuns, offering vexatious opposition to even salutary and necessary reforms. While approving of the action of the Nawab in conciliating his subjects by dispensing with the services of the Dewan (Mr. Shamrao Narayen Laud), who though "able, well-meaning, and energetic," is pronounced to be "entirely wanting in the discretion required for the responsible functions of Chief Minister of a Native State," and of the subordinates who had shown themselves only too zealous in carrying out the Minister's programme, Government are careful to warn the Nawab not to allow himself to be deterred from carrying out required reforms by the attitude of the malcontents who "were turbulent, and greatly exaggerated their grievances."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE has the following:

"Our Calcutta friends will oblige us by giving their candid opinion on the following case, which has just occurred. Mr. Shepherd, the well-known proprietor of the passenger steamers trading between Bombay and ports down the coast, was, with one of his captains, a native, summoned for some offence under the Passengers Act for which they were jointly responsible. They were both convicted by the European magistrate who tried them, and they were fined. Mr. Shepherd being a European had a right of appeal against the conviction; the captain being a native had none. The former appealed, and the conviction was quashed by the Sessions Court of the district of Rutnagherry. The unlucky captain's conviction—equally invalid in itself, of course, as that of his partner in the case—holds good. What would the Town Hall orators say had the case been reversed?

Will the Town Hall orators and their friends in the press answer this question?

A MEMORIAL from "Christian ministers and missionaries residing in and near Calcutta" has been presented to the Government of India, against the Resolution altering the rules of the Roorkee engineering college so as to favour students of "pure Asiatic origin" to the detriment of Europeans and Eurasians. The memorialists "deplore anything which sets class against class, perpetuating race animosity; and at a time when the duty of treating all with equal fairness is recognized, they grieve to see Her Majesty's Government take a backward step by erecting a new barrier" between the races; and they "respectfully submit that all natives of India, whether they be of pure Asiatic origin or Anglo-Indians, or even pure Europeans born and domiciled in India, ought to be treated by the Government with equal fairness, neither receiving advantage nor suffering disadvantage because of their origin." We have no objection to the memorial, but the memorialists ought

not to resist the logical sequence—equal law and equal justice in all matters civil and criminal, without invidious distinction of race, colour or creed.

A GOOD deal of surprise is felt in Madras that no notice has been taken of the very pointed and very serious charge made against Mr. Maclean, Collector of Salem, in connection with the late riots. It is pointed out that it is scarcely judicious for the Government to ignore such charges, explicitly made as they have been in more than one newspaper, besides being widely circulated by means of a pamphlet which has been distributed all over the Presidency.

THURSDAY, 26TH APRIL.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following from a correspondent who lately returned from pilgrimage to Gya:

From Benares I came down to Gya *en route* to Calcutta. We noticed with some surprise that though this sacred city is blessed with a Municipal institution, it does not appear that Municipal works are properly attended to. First, the streets are so very rough and uneven that one cannot be too careful in passing it to avoid tumbling down and breaking his limbs. Again, we learn that bodies of dead pauper pilgrims are dragged by the leg and thrown into the dry bed of the *Falgoo*. This is something horrid and never expected to occur in a place under a civiliged Government. The streets are not all lighted at night except the principal ones in the fashionable quarter of the town, the whole city is immersed in cimmerian darkness at night, and passengers often strike against each other in dark nights when groping their way. We next visited the temple, but to our surprise and vexation the doors were closed to the public and about a thousand pilgrims were forced to bake themselves in the sun. We learnt afterwards that some wealthy pilgrim has got the temple all to himself On our remonstrance and threats the doors were opened to us alone. This is most improper and arbitrary and requires some interference from the local authorities. The next thing I would notice is the distance of the only charitable dispensary from the city proper. It is at Shahebgunge about 3 miles from Gya. In cases of urgency at nights this distance is bar to all access to the distressed sick pilgrims. It is very necessary that a second dispensary should be established in the heart of the town, if that be difficult, to have a temporary dispensary in the pilgrim season of the year.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following communication from a friend, for whose opinion we have high regard:

It is a relief to read the letter of Mr. M. Ghose, Secretary Bethune School Committee, in the *Mirror* of Sunday last. We were indeed very much pained at the cowardly attack upon that excellent lady, Miss Lipscombe, the Lady Superintendent of the above Institution, by one A. C. D. in the *Mirror* of 23rd March last, and we were eagerly looking out for a defence which at last appeared in Mr. M. Ghose's letter above referred to. The defence is most effective and therefore highly satisfactory in that it comes from the chief Executive Officer of the Institution.

Though we have not the pleasure of personally knowing Miss Lipscombe, yet some friend who enjoys that privilege speaks highly of her and the very satisfactory results of the Annual Public Examinations of the pupils of the Institution of late years afford a practical proof that Miss Lipscombe is the right person in the right place.

The person who delights in the *nom de plume* of A. C. D., which by the way we are disposed to regard as a mistake for A. B. C. D. or beginner, and who presumes to vilify Miss Lipscombe, must be some disaffected pupil-teacher of the Institution, but our informant says that some very respectable and senior Teachers of the Institution hold the lady in high respect for her many excellent moral and intellectual qualities and describe her as a very efficient Superintendent, and an uncommonly kind Mistress. We are informed that she is very popular and deservedly so with the personnel of the Institution and her pupils are very much attached to her.

Mr. Ghose, however, in making the defence passes over one charge which we think is purely accidental. A. C. D. or A. B. C. D., as we would have it, among other things, says that Miss Lipscombe is not equal to the task of teaching any of the College or Senior School classes, and Mr. Ghose is silent on this point. We are inclined to think that this charge is as well-founded as the others to which Mr. Ghose has given the direct lie.

Miss Lipscombe has been described to us as a person who can talk upon any subject for any length of time intelligently and sensibly and as having varied information. This fact points to a basis of sound and liberal education and we cannot believe that an Englishwoman who has had the benefit of such education and who in life has made education her profession cannot undertake the tuition of our College class boys or girls or undertaking cannot acquit herself creditably.

WE GLADLY make room for the following letter:

34 CORNWALLIS STREET, 26TH APRIL, 1883.

To the Editor of the Hindu Patriot.

SIR,—With reference to your remarks regarding the meeting held on the 10th instant to celebrate the birth-day anniversary of Samuel Hahnemann, it is true I did not consult nor ask the co-operation of either Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar or Babu Rajendra Dutt. But I respectfully invited them as I did those who attended the meeting. Now it is for them to say or you as their mouth-piece, what it was that prevented them from coming. As regards your remark that "to leave their names out is to leave out the character of Hamlet from the play of Hamlet" I have yet to learn that there are two Hamlets in the play of Shakespear. But as you say so, may I not ask you, Mr. Editor, in return why cannot there be 3, 4 or even 5 Hamlets as well?

Yours faithfully,
BEHARI LAL BHADURI.

We do not wish to bandy words with our esteemed correspondent. He has evidently failed to catch the spirit of our allusion to the play of Hamlet. But let that pass. We need hardly tell him that division in the cause of science and humanity is much to be deprecated. Union is strength.

FRIDAY, 27TH APRIL.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS cannot understand that while we condemn Raja Shiva Persad's speech on the Jurisdiction Bill, we praise his speech on the Rent Bill. Reasoning in his own way our contemporary comes to this conclusion: "Taking the Rajah as an example, it seems that independence to a native, or according to the native Press, means simply an uncompromising, unreasoning, in season and out of season, thick-and-thin support of everything Native against everything European." This is not correct. We deprecate violence of language as much as our contemporary does, and do not therefore join those writers, who are rabid against the Raja. But we condemn the Raja not because he gave his "independent" opinion on the Bill, but because in stating his views he unnecessarily wounded the *amour propre* of his countrymen. He could have well given his "independent" opinion without imitating the bird, which fouls its own nest.

THE ENGLISHMAN has unconsciously exposed the intelligence and character of those, who form its constituents in opposing Mr. Ilbert's Bill. After announcing that the memorials against the Bill are lying in certain public places for signature our contemporary says:

Each of the above four Memorials should be signed once, and once only, by those who wish to join in them; and they should be signed with the usual signatures of the persons signing them without the prefix Mr. Many of our readers will probably think the latter warning uncalled for. So should we, were it not for the fact that we have seen copies of the ladies' petition on which a large number of the ladies, instead of inscribing their proper signatures, have written themselves as Mrs. So-and-So or Miss So-and-So, as the case may be. Mrs. Smith, or Miss Smith, as we should have thought every educated person knew, is not a signature but a description.

What are we to think of the men and women—are we bound to call them gentlemen and gentlewomen—who require such annotation on the margin?

ACCORDING to the *Indian Daily News* the ovation, which met Mr. Branson on the day of his departure, was paralleled only by that with which Sir Ashley Eden was honored this time last year. But all is not gold that glitters. One gentleman, whose name adorns the list in the *Daily News*, thus writes to the *Statesman*:

"The *Daily News* reporter is altogether wrong. Yesterday's steamer took a lot of Calcutta people whose friends went to see *them* off, not Mr. Branson. I see my name amongst the number, and can conscientiously say that I wouldn't know Mr. Branson if I met him in my porridge!"

So much for the honor done.

AMENITIES OF CORPORATION LIFE. We take the following from the *Englishman's* report of the examination of Park Street Sewer:

A Dhangur was then sent down the first man-hole in Park Street. On his emerging from another, Mr. Gasper drew the attention of those present to the state of the man's legs and feet. Apparently he had been walking through water and sewer deposit to a depth of about one foot. Dr. DeFabeck pointed out that this was not a true test, as splashings through the sewer had evidently reached far above the true depth of what was in the sewer. Mr. Gasper warmly told Dr. DeFabeck to hold his tongue. Dr. DeFabeck replied as warmly and in like terms on which Mr. Gasper told the Doctor not to come the Sanitary Commissioner over him.

What next and next?

IT ALWAYS gives us pleasure to notice the good deeds of public officers. We learn from a correspondent at Ranchee that Mr. A. W. B. Power, Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga, has lately gone on furlough and that his departure has evoked a cry of lamentation from all classes of people—high and low. The virtues which made him popular were—his condescension to all classes of people, his ready accessibility, his earnest labours in the cause of education and his patronage of educated persons, his private charity, and the establishment of several bazars and markets by him. The braziers of the sub-division of Lohardugga have manufactured a kind of glass for drinking water which they call after his name.

SATURDAY, 28TH APRIL.

THE FUNERAL of John Brown took place at Crathie, and on his coffin, attached to a memorial wreath, was the following inscription in the Queen's handwriting: "A tribute of loving, grateful, and everlasting friendship from his truest, best, and most faithful friend, Victoria R."

PREPARATION for the coronation of the Czar at Moscow are making rapid progress. A new parquet flooring is being laid down in all the grand halls of the Kremlin, and over every group of workmen is a soldier with fixed bayonet. In contradistinction to these precautions the Russian revolutionary party have issued a proclamation that all their preparations for striking once more for Russia's freedom are complete, and warning all those who study their safety not to keep near the person of the Czar during the ceremonies.

THERE WERE 319 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 21st April, of which 145 were from cholera, 6 from small pox, 57 from fevers, 18 from bowel complaints, 2 from accidents, 17 from asthma and pthisis, 15 from convulsions, 14 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 48. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 15. The average of daily mortality is 45·5. The rate of cholera mortality is alarming.

THE CELEBRATED Pandita Ramabai, with a pupil from the Female Normal School at Puna, has started for England.

WE ARE glad to see it stated that the Hon'ble Major Baring's name is likely to be found in the list of those selected for the Queen's recognition on Her Majesty's birth-day.

IT APPEARS that at Pondicherry if a Hindu renounces his personal status, he can become a Frenchman in every sense of the term. Accordingly Messrs. Ponnutamby and Lowis Rassendren, native advocates of Pondicherry, who lately renounced their personal Hindu status and have taken respectively the patronymics of LaPorte and Rassendren, have been, on their application, transferred to the list of European advocates of the Court and Tribunals of Pondicherry.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report of the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1881-82. 2. Annual Report on the Insane Asylums in Bengal for 1882. 3. Report of a Tour in Behar and Bengal in 1879-80 from Patna to Sunargaon. By Alexander Cunningham C.S.I. C.I.E. (Archæological Survey of Indian Reports Vol. XV.) 4. Resolution of the Government of the N. W. P. and Oudh on the Report of the Census of those Provinces in 1881. 5. Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting of the Bengal Academy of Music held on 26th February 1883. 6. Tenth Annual Report of the Bengal Music School. 7. First Annual Report of the Bengal Academy of Music with which is incorporated the 11th Annual Report of the Bengal Music School, Calcutta. 8. The Stationery Trades Journal (London) Vol. IV. No. 37, March, 1883. 9. Journal of the National Indian Association (London) No. 148, April, 1883. 10. The Religious Sects of the Hindus in Bengali Part II. By Ukhoycoomar Dutt. 11. N. L. Seal's Victoria Empress Panjika and Directory for the Bengali year 1290. 12. The Saddarshana Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy. Vol. 6, No. 10, October, 1882. 13. Kristodas Stuti or verses in honor of Hon'ble Kristodas Pal in Bengali. By Denonath Chunder.

THE NEWAB OF RAMPORE has subscribed Rs. 10,000 for the resuscitation of the Ripon College at Barielly.

MR. R. MILLER, merchant, has resigned his seat as additional member of the Governor General's Legislative Council. We believe he goes home.

WE TAKE the following telegrams from the morning papers:

London, April 22.—The Emperor and Empress of Russia will reach Moscow on the 21st of May, and the coronation will take place on the 27th.

23.—A great fire occurred at Liverpool yesterday in which two blocks of warehouses were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at £200,000. News from the Cape states that Kruger has been elected Boer president of the Transvaal.

25.—Earl Derby replying to a question in the House of Lords last night, said that satisfactory assurances have been received from the Transvaal. His Lordship said that the British Government was prepared to consider a modification of the convention with the Boers.

26.—On the resumption of the trial of the Phœnix Park murderers, Timothy Kelly was again placed on trial, but the jury being still unable to agree, they were discharged without giving a verdict. The trial of Michael Fagan, another of the prisoners, then commenced, Joseph Hanlon, one of the accused, giving evidence for the Crown.

27.—The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, announces that, upon the return of Lord Dufferin to Constantinople, he will present an urgent remonstrance to the Sultan (on account of Turkish misgovernment in Armenia, and will point out to His Majesty that under certain circumstances the signataries of the treaty of Berlin will be invited to deliberate on the granting of autonomy to that province. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, said that an Agricultural Department would be created under the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In the House of Commons last night the debate on the Affirmation Bill was resumed. Mr. Gladstone made a speech strongly advocating the measure, after which the House agreed to an adjournment of the debate. At the trial of the Phœnix Parks murderers to-day Michael Fagan was sentenced to death.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

Paris, April 24.—The French Government has decided to send fifteen hundred troops to Tonquin, and will ask for a vote of credit of five million francs on account of the expedition. The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill for the conversion of the five per cent. Rentes to 4½ per cent.

Philadelphia, April 25.—At a meeting of the Delegates of the Land League Convention held here to-day, it was declared that they were opposed to the dynamite party; and Money, the President of the meeting, urged that they should co-operate with Mr. Parnell.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 2nd May at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 3rd May at 7½ P. M.
Subject :—The Laws of Vibrating Strings.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1883.

THE RENT BILL DEBATE.
VII.
RAJA SHIVA PERSAD'S SPEECH.

WE resume our notice of Raja Shiva Persad's speech. Hitherto the Raja had considered the general questions involved in the Bill. In commenting on its detailed provisions he said :

"The Bill aims, as I think I have said already, at making the occupancy-right universal (section 45, 49 and 56), and ejectment, except for arrears in rare cases, practically impossible (section 149) by limiting the khamar and zirat land to its present extent and preventing its future growth (Chapter II), and by making all private contracts against these drastic measures null and void. My Lord, may I be allowed to ask if, in any period of the historic age, in any part of the country, under any kind of rule, such a limit was ever put to the acquirement of the khamar and zirat land? The zamindar has a right to let out his land at any rent, whether one-half or one-quarter of the would-be so-called pargana rate to A or B. But if this A or B relinquishes the land, or runs away with arrears, or even for five rupees arrears, the zamindar pays ten rupees for the land which, at any rate, was once his own, at the sale for a decree, the land cannot be again his. Any man may come, cultivate it, build on it and make it his own; but it cannot revert to the poor zamindar, its rightful owner (section 56), because it is out of the khamar and zirati entered in the register now to be made. It was the tyrant Alauddin Khilji only who, professedly to keep the people living from hand to mouth, had ordained that no one was to possess any land beyond a certain extent, and that no one was to possess more cattle than a fixed number; but in the 19th century, in the reign of our Most Gracious and Beloved Kaisar-i-Hind, Victoria (God bless her), a Bill is brought before your Excellency's Council, the effect of which will be that, if I purchased a piece of waste land under Lord Canning's Resolution and brought it under cultivation at a heavy expense, it was mine on the second of this month, but will not be mine on the third. I should have to add a codicil to my will, and all my plans will be castles in the air. Sir Richard Garth, who is truly called Chief Justice, may well denounce such a policy in the strongest term—a 'spoliation.' But I may be allowed again to ask, if a zamindar enters in the village-records all the land in the names of his relatives and confidential men, how the law can prevent him from reaping the advantages of khamar or zirati; though the law may promote litigation, fraud and perjury to its fullest scope, which is the tendency, I am grieved to say, of this age of high education and new civilization. What will be the result of all this (I do not know really what to call, but let me call) drastic measure? A new set of petty sub-proprietors, as I have already said, generally of the baniya class, will arise. The so-called tenants of to-day will all become pakka (strong) proprietors, only to transfer their land to baniyas, pocketing all the money which now may find its way to a certain extent to the purse of the natural and lawful proprietor, the zamindar, and still of as little use to the State in the time of need as a straw. Your Excellency told the taluqdars of Oudh, just the other day, 'that the primary and essential condition of agricultural prosperity is the well-being of the cultivators of the soil; the promotion of that well-being the Government has very earnestly at heart, and it attaches to it an importance of highest kind.' Now, my Lord, most respectfully I beg to ask, does the Bill in any way ameliorate the condition and promote the 'well-being' of the cultivators of the soil, who will always be, generally speaking, sub-tenants and form the mass of rural population? The Bill limits the rent demandable from an under-tenant or an under-raiyat (section 119) Will that do any good to the poor under-tenants? It is just like sending the paper horses which the Lamas do, according to M. Hacq, for the sick and the weary travellers. Now, suppose I am a tenant, and I have a sub under me for whose land suppose the Bill limits the rent to Rs. 2. I tell him, 'My friend, the law does not allow me to demand from you more than Rs. 2 in the shape of rent, but unless you pay me Rs. 3 more annually, as a nazrana, in advance, I will not allow you to cultivate my land. Go away to some other place.' Now what will the poor sub-tenant do? He must pay whatever I ask for. The law may go further and give occupancy-right to the sub tenants too and make it criminal for the tenants to take more than what may be fixed by law. But how can the law prevent the tenant from colluding with the zamindar and relinquishing the land or having it sold for arrears, solely to ruin his sub-tenants? The law may make the tenure of a sub-tenant as secure and profitable as that of a tenant, but then he also may have a sub-tenant, and so on till the cultivator of the soil will have only enough to live from hand to mouth, and to whom an occupancy-right or any right will be quite worthless. The cultivators of the soil in India, who form the mass of the population, are generally labouring classes, and Providence has ordained that they are to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; to place them above want is, in my humble opinion, above any human power, I have heard of more poverty and misery in Europe, even in England, than in India. However, worse than this limitation of the khamar and zirati land is to make null and void any contract between a tenant and a zamindar (sections 45, 47 and 49.) India has been famous for the honour of her contract. It will be a pity to teach her now that a man's contract is nothing, that even legal contracts are good for nothing. This very Council passed Act X in 1859, under which, having full faith and confidence in the Acts of the Government, suppose I let out ten bighas of land to A—never mind for the consideration passing between me and A, whether to my loss or profit, or A's loss or profits, but it was agreed upon that after five years the land will again be at my disposal, and it will rest with me to re-let it or not. The agreement, patta and kabuliyat, have duly been registered and they were as legal and binding documents, at least in my humble opinion, as the Government promissory notes are, or a treaty between the British Government and any independent Chief of India, on the 2nd of this month; but on the 3rd, if the Bill passes, they are a mere piece of waste-paper. I am quite bewildered what history will have to say of such transactions. I know of a Commissioner of a revenue division, who was writing a history of India but when he came to the transaction between Clive and Amin Chand he tore up all what he had written, saying that he could not perpetuate such a blot on the character of his countrymen. Reduce the twelve years period for the growth of occupancy-right to twelve days—reduce the rent from Rs. 12 to 12 annas—anything may be done, but for goodness sake do not repudiate legal contracts so publicly and without any tangible excuse. The Canal Bill, or whatever its true designation may be, brought forward by the brother Stracheys, which proposed to levy a compulsory rate of water and revive a modified *begar* system, and which consequently was vetoed by the then Secretary of State, till those two objectionable sections were removed, was nothing compared to this Bill, limiting the *khamar* and *zirati* land, and making null and void legal contracts. I do not find in the long and exhaustive speech of the hon'ble Law Member anyone or anybody, whether Sir Ashley Eden, Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Campbell, the Rent Commission or the Famine Commission, proposing this kind of drastic measure.

The beauty of this Bill is that while it robs the zemindars, it does practically no good to the *bona fide* cultivator. The zemindar, as Maharaja Sir Joteendra Mohun Tagore remarked at the last annual meeting of the British Indian Association, is reduced to one-fifth partner of his property, while the actual cultivator of the soil is reduced to a slave. If the latter holds under a superior tenant, he will acquire no occupancy right; although the demand of the superior tenant is to be limited by law to 30 per cent. of the gross produce, there is nothing to prevent him from withholding the land and thus compelling the actual cultivator to agree to any terms; sub-letting is openly encouraged, and no contract between a superior tenant and a sub-tenant is rendered void. The Government seems to be fully aware of this, but its reply is—if the evil apprehended does arise, our successors will know how to deal with it. It simply postpones the evil day. Is this fair, just, or statesmanlike? The Bill is introduced avowedly in the interest of the ryot, but its direct tendency is to place the *bona fide* cultivator in the worst position possible. The Raja thus concluded :

"I never doubt for a moment the power of your Excellency's Council or the legality of its Acts. The Council can repeal all the Regulations of 1793 if they like, and make even the permanent settlement itself a matter of a history; but the question is simply this, whether it is wise and politic to enforce such measures, the need and necessity of which are not, at least apparent to those who are mostly affected by them. Let us see what Sir James Stephen said on the 6th April, 1871, at Alahabad, on the occasion of passing the Local Rates Bill. He said :—

'We are not a representative Government. With every wish on the part of every member of the Government to use his powers for the benefit of those whose interests they affect, it is impossible not to feel at every turn how great are the differences between the governors and the governed, and how supremely important it is for all parties that, whatever else the people of the country may feel about their rulers, they should feel perfect confidence in their good faith and in their scrupulus observance of their promises. A really representative Government may deal with the pledges of their predecessors in a very different way from a Government like ours. If Parliament, representing, as it does, the views and feelings of the population of the United Kingdom, should see fit to re-open the question of the Scotch and English Church establishments it would be absurd to say that they were debarred from doing so by the Act of Queen Anne. They are themselves representative of the descendants of those by whom the Act of Union was passed, and they have the same moral right to undo what their predecessors did in a manner affecting the English nation for the time being, as a man has to reconsider resolutions which has made at any particular period of his life as to his own subsequent conduct, in mattets in which he has entered into no contract with others. We, on the other hand, are in a position more nearly resembling that of a person who has made a contract to his release from which the consent of the other party is necessary.'

"It is true that there is no contract or compact here concerned as between two Powers, like Russia and China; and I am not one who always brings forward the common phrase 'permanent settlement' as a great bugbear. I know very well that it settles only the Government demand and no question of Government demand or revenue law is just now before us. I own that it is the great duty of the legislature to protest the just rights of the tenants and promote the welfare of the cultivators of the soil; but at the same time the duty is not a bit less to protect the just rights of the zamindars. We, zamindars, do not want the rights of an English landlord whatever he may be—a lion or a bull—we are zamindars; and let us have a zamindar's right. The Government proclaims by tomtom or, at any rate, gives us to understand that every one's right is to be protected. Now, is the right which has been enjoyed by the zamindars, at least for the last 90 years, which has been acknowledged from time to time by the law and by all the Courts of British India, and on the faith of which acknowledgement millions and millions of money have changed hands, no right at all? One has a kabuliyat duly executed and registered under section 7, Act X of 1859, that never any occupancy-right is to accrue in the land: or according to the established custom and usage has entered some land, relinquished by his tenants in his own name, as sir or khamar or zirat, in the village-records, for which he pays revenue, and now and then lets it out wholly or partly to the villagers from year to year; now this Bill in one breath makes the kabuliyat nul and void, and the zamindar's sir khamar or zirati land becomes property of a ploughman, only because it was not held by the zamindar continuously for 12 years. Act X of 1859 can be reapealed, but how, on earth, all the contracts entered into under it can be made null and void and all the decisions of the Court upset? When the Government makes legal private contracts null and void, how it can be expected to respect long its public contracts.

This is, perhaps, the last time in my life that I shall have the honour of speaking anything in the Viceregal Council, and I am very sorry, indeed, that I have not been fated, like my hon'ble friend Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, to thank your Excellency for the fulfilment of a 'pledge'; but the onerous duty which I have to discharge, though sad and painful, compels me to warn that, if such a Bill passes, it will shake the faith and confidence of the people not only of British India, but of all the

Foreign States, in the Government to its foundation. I sincerely hope no one may have ever to say what the 'vakil' of the then Maharaja of Jaypur had said to General Ochterloney, when he handed over the Jaypur State to the tender mercies of Scindhia, that the conscience of the Government is subservient to the exigencies of the time. Englishmen have an adage 'that necessity has no law,' and so the Muhamadans '*gar Zarurat buvad rava bashad*,' but we Hindus have a different kind of belief. Our great and famous Raja of Ujjain Bhartrihari says: 'Let the people praise or abuse, let wealth come or go, let death approach this moment or remain far away, great men never depart from the path of justice.' (*nindantu niti nipuna yadi va stuvantu,—Lakshmi sama visatu gachhatu va yatheshtam adyaiva va marana mastu yagantare va—nyayat patha pravichalanti padam na dhirah*). I am not an alarmist. I never doubt the prowess of the British nation, or the proverbial loyalty and submission of the Indians. If to-day the Government orders a general confiscation, even of the moveable property, I am certain that the loyal zamindars of Bengal and Bihar will bring all they possess, except what they may conceal under ground, on their heads and shoulders to the treasury. But I may be allowed, my Lord, to repeat here the words of the erudite Sir James Stephen that 'whatever else the people of the country may feel about their rulers, they should feel perfect confidence in their good faith and in their scrupulous observance of their promises. In conclusion I may be allowed, my Lord, to hope that I may not be misconstrued. It is only a sense of duty, and a deep sense of duty which has compelled me to occupy so much of the time of the Council."

Well said. The Raja's remonstrance was loyal and just. He gave ample reasons for the judgment he has passed on the Bill. May we venture to express a hope that his warning voice will not go unheeded.

THE LADIES' MEMORIAL.

THE Behar ladies' memorial against the Jurisdiction Bill is thoroughly characteristic of the source from which it emanates. It reminds one of the well-known lines—

> I do not like thee Dr. Fell
> The reason why I cannot tell.

The ladies do not like the Jurisdiction Bill, but the reason why they cannot tell. They do not like the Native Judges, but the reason why they cannot tell. They begin by stating, "we submit that, should the provisions of Mr. Ilbert's Bill become law, they will do us grievous wrong." They next remark: "We have no reason to expect that native judges will do us justice. We do not raise the question of their integrity, nor do we impute to them any want of will to be just. Our argument is that they can have no such knowledge of the characters and motives of civilised and educated women as shall fit them to judge them." Now, the Native Magistrates who will be vested with jurisdiction, are just the men, who have most associated with Englishmen and Englishwomen, who have visited them in their own country and in their own homes, who have adopted English costumes and English customs and manners, who, as Dr. Hunter says, "are more English than many Englishmen." The ladies, not content with urging their own grievance, thus slander the women of India: "We see that in the social systems of India women are ingorant and enslaved. We see that up to this time the vast efforts of philanthropists have effected comparatively nothing to redeem them. We see the men of their races insensible to their degradation, if not contented with it. Therefore we assert that men born or bred on such a system are unfitted to become the judges of women of a totally different type of society." Slandering each other is woman's vocation. But we protest that Indian women should be called slaves. If they were questioned, they would not certainly say that they were slaves; in many respects as Indian gentlemen know to their cost they enjoy greater freedom than their sex in other countries, the people of which boast of their superior civilization. English married women have no right to own property; Hindu women have, and that distinguishes their social rank in a very marked manner, but perhaps slavery is characterised by owning property. This is, however, not the place for the discussion of this thesis. The memorialists then go on: "Believing as we do, that we cannot expect justice at the hands of Native Judges in consequence of their ignorance of us, we beg to point out that one of the greatest of social evils would follow from the carrying into law of the provisions of Mr. Ilbert's Bill, viz., a considerable class of those amenable to them would be exposed to the uncertainty and anxiety which wait upon distrust of the efficiency of the administration of the law." The ladies cannot be expected to be logical. Perhaps they are not aware that Native Magistrates in the Presidency towns exercise jurisdiction over Englishmen and Englishwomen, but "one of the greatest of social evils" apprehended has not flowed from it. This is the first time we hear of the "uncertainty and anxiety which wait upon distrust of the efficiency of the administration of the law." If there had been so much "uncertainty and anxiety," surely they would have long ere this found utterance somewhere. The memorialists thus conclude:

"We have no desire to add to the torrent of angry words which the proposed change in the Criminal Procedure Code has excited, but in conclusion we entreat you for the sake of peace and concord to withdraw this Bill. The harm which has already been done can never be undone but possibly may be mitigated by removing the cause. It appears to us that the good it purposes to effect is truly insignificant compared with the evil it has caused and would continue to cause. We cannot expect you, in your high position, to appreciate the difficulties we feel in the way of cementing friendliness between ourselves and our native neighbours; but these difficulties exist, and we earnestly and deliberately say that your proposal has added to them. We entreat you again, in justice to us, to listen to our prayer, that you will withdraw this Bill. We, too, have been confided to your care by our Queen, and we, too, claim your consideration and justice."

The ladies are a privileged class. They have the privilege of saying any thing without caring for rhyme or reason. They have the privilege of making fun without wit and perpetrating a joke without meaning it. They have the privilege of grumbling without cause and crying without provocation. They have the privilege of abusing without correction, and remonstrating without reason. They have the privilege of losing temper without being called to book for loss of temper. They have the privilege of saying unreasonable things at unseasonable times, and making unreasonable requests for unreasonable objects. They have the privilege of airing notions, which have no foundation, which have no form, which have no substance. They have the privilege of indulging in fancies of all sorts and whims of all descriprions. They have the privilege of winking, grinning, talking, roaring, smiling, and laughing just as they like. They have the privilege of saying "yes" when they mean "no," and "no" when they mean "yes." They have the privilege of suiting word to the action, and opposing action to the word just as they like. They have the privilege of doing this, that and what not. They have thus a different vocabulary and a different code of ethics. Mr. Ilbert does not propose to take away these privileges of the ladies. They are at perfect liberty to retain their special privileges. In the exercise of these inalienable privileges of their sex they have submitted this memorial, and it is not for us to criticise their sentiments, thoughts, feelings and words. What we, however, regret is that they should have identified themselves with the criminal population and come forward to advocate the cause of the criminal. Happily European ladies in this country have as a rule no relations with the criminal courts, and they can well afford to say in the language of the poet—let the galled wince, our withers are unwrung. Why should they trouble themselves about the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, Native Magistrates, and native courts? As angels of good, sisters of mercy, and humanizers of mankind they have higher duties to perform, a nobler mission to fulfil. In the battle of life it is not their duty to wield the sword or fire the shot—that is the function of the sterner sex—it is theirs to heal the wound, to afford food to the hungry and water to the thirsty, to minister grace and give solace, and we wish that they would confine themselves to their divine mission. We repeat they have mistaken their vocation by identifying themselves with the criminal population. Perhaps they have been made puppets by those, whose bounden duty it was to show better respect for them.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE *versus* OURSELVES.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE was pleased to honor us with the following notice after luncheon on Friday last:

On the re-assembling of the Court after tiffin yesterday, the Chief Justice, addressing the Advocate-General, said:—Mr. Advocate-General,—I have been so much annoyed on reading in the *Hindoo Patriot* an article, which completely misrepresents the action which I have taken with reference to certain Attorneys of this Court, who passed a Resolution as to Mr. Branson, that I requested you and these other gentlemen to come into Court, in order that I may explain the real truth of the matter.

After that resolution was passed, Mr. Fagan, the junior member of the Bar, was authorised by the Advocate-General to write to these gentlemen, informing them that, in the opinion of the Bar, they had done an exceedingly improper, if not illegal thing in passing it, and pointing out to them that their proper course was to withdraw it.

The answer to that letter was to the effect that the native attorneys considered that they had received an insult at the hands of Mr. Branson, and that they saw no reason why they should hold any communication professionally or socially with that gentleman.

These two letters, the Advocate-General thought it right to send to me, as the Chief Justice of this Court, through the Registrar, that I might take any action upon them that I thought fit. I considered that merely upon those materials I had no power as Chief Justice to take any action in the matter, and I informed the Advocate General, that if the native attorneys had been guilty of any misconduct in what they had done, the proper course for him to pursue was to come forward and make an application in the open Court against them upon proper materials.

A day or two afterwards, the Advocate-General came to me, and said that he was quite prepared to move the Court in accordance with my suggestion; but he informed me that he thought a public discussion of such a matter and at such a time in open Court must necessarily give rise to very unpleasant feelings, feelings even more unpleasant than those which had already been engendered; and he told me, he had reason to believe, that if I would speak to these gentlemen in a friendly way, and tell them what my opinion was with regard to the resolution they would at once withdraw it.

Upon this I wrote to Baboo Moorally Dhur Sen, informing him that the letters had been laid before me, and briefly what had passed between the Advocate-General and myself; and I invited him and his friends, if they thought proper, to come and see me upon the subject. The Baboo expressed himself very grateful for my letter, and he and some of his friends came and talked the matter over with me. I explained to them that in my opinion the step which they had taken was extremely improper and unprofessional. I mentioned to them a case of the kind which had occurred in England, in which similar conduct had been highly disapproved; and I gave them my reasons very fully why I considered their conduct improper.

As I understand I convinced them that they were in error; they said, very naturally, they had passed the resolution, because their feelings, and the feelings of their countrymen, had been wounded; they said that the difficulty they felt now was how to withdraw it, and they asked me if I could suggest any means by which they could withdraw it gracefully. I said the only way I could suggest was that I should write them a letter, advising that they should withdraw the resolution.

They expressed themselves obliged to me, but at the same time begged that what I said in the letter should give as little offence as possible. Upon which I told them that I would tell Mr. Justice Mitter what I had done, and would show him the letter which I proposed to write. I did so. I drafted a letter, and then I sent it to Mr. Justice Mitter. He thought that, in some portions of it I had expressed myself with unnecessary severity, and he asked me to omit those portions, and assured me that the resolution would be withdrawn. I accordingly did omit a part of the letter, and this was the letter I sent them.

33, Theatre Road, 30th March, 1883.

My dear Sir,—I have considered the subject of our conversation on Tuesday last, and discussed it with Mr. Justice Mitter, and the result is that I am more than ever satisfied, that if you and your friends are well advised, you will withdraw the resolution which you have passed on the subject of Mr. Branson.

I need hardly tell you that I can quite understand the feelings and motives which prompted that resolution, but I have already explained to you my views as to the impropriety of it, and the inconvenience which, in my opinion, would inevitably result to the public, if coalitions of that kind were allowed in the legal profession.

Whether I am right or wrong in entertaining those views, I think that you and your friends can hardly fail to perceive, that to allow a question of this nature to be made the subject of public discussion in open Court would not only be in itself undesirable, but that it would almost necessarily lead to much unpleasant feeling between the two branches of the profession.

As you have thought it right to consult me in the matter, I would earnestly advise you, in the truest spirit of kindness, and with the most sincere desire to promote the welfare and harmony of a profession to which we all belong to take the course, which I believe, upon consideration, will commend itself to yourselves as the proper one,—namely, to withdraw the resolution in as open and public a manner as you passed it.

I am, my dear Sir, very sincerely, yours Richard Garth.

To Babu Moorally Dhur Sen.

Mr. Advocate-General,—I need not assure you now that what I did I did quite in the truest spirit of kindness towards those gentlemen. But if I had believed it possible, that the letter which I wrote, and the communications which I had had with them, would be treated afterwards in

the way in which they have been treated, no word of advice would they have ever received from me.

I have now stated all that occurred, with the exception of this circumstance, which explains the reason why these gentlemen have not withdrawn the resolution. They came to me afterwards, and told me that so far as regarded themselves they would be glad to withdraw it, but they had friends, who felt very strongly on the subject, and who would misapprehend their reasons for withdrawing the resolution, but they assured me that, as soon as Mr. Branson left the country, it would certainly be withdrawn.

Having told you this Mr. Attorney-General, you may imagine my indignation, when I read this morning in the leading native journal, the *Hindoo Patriot*, this article.

"We did not hitherto allude to the move made to put pressure upon the Native Attorneys of the High Court to withdraw their resolution to cut off their business relations with Mr. Branson for traducing the Indian nation at the late Town Hall Meeting. The Advocate-General first tried his persuasive powers, but he failed. Then the Jupiter of the High Court was moved, but the Chief Justice was too sensible to commit himself in any way. His Lordship did not see how he could interfere in the matter officially, but he privately advised the attorneys to cancel their resolution out of pure good feeling. The attorneys, however, explained that they could not stultify themselves, and here the matter has been allowed to drop. All's Well that ends well."

Mr. Advocate-General, there is such a thing as good faith in the world, and I hope that it has not yet disappeared from this country, or from this Court. But I confess I have been sorely disappointed in this matter. I can only say, that it has taught me a lesson, and I hope it has taught you one also.

Babu Kally Nath Mitter asked the permission of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice to say a few words on the subject to which his Lordship had referred.

Permission having been given him, he emphatically and utterly repudiated, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, having had anything whatever to do with what had appeared in the *Hindoo Patriot* on this subject. He alleged that neither he nor any of the Attorneys of this Court had any communication whatever with the editor of that journal in regard to this matter. He averred that the Attorneys were acting in perfect good faith when they assured his Lordship that public feeling on the occasion was such that their conduct would be misconstrued if they were to withdraw the resolution, and that, as Mr. Branson himself had not moved in the matter, it would not signify, if the resolution were withdrawn after he left the country; that his Lordship having agreed to this course, the attorneys next called on the Advocate-General who also agreed to it. He finally assured his Lordship that a meeting of the attorneys would be called soon, when there was every reason to believe that the resolution in question would be withdrawn without one dissentient voice.

The Court was densely crowded with Barristers and Pleaders.

We are extremely sorry for having provoked the wrath of our highly respected and august Chief. Nothing is further from our thought than to give annoyance unnecessarily to any body, far less to such an honorable personage as the Chief Justice for whom we have too sincere a respect to say any thing that might wound his feeling. Indeed, his geniality, his thorough gentlemanliness, and his high character have won our personal attachment to him, so much so that we are prepared to do him homage at the sacrifice of any personal consideration. The gravamen of the charge against us in the Chief Justice's judgment is that there has been a breach of confidence somewhere, and that we have misrepresented His Lordship. He is "annoyed" because there has been breach of confidence. With reference to this charge we have only to say that what has passed between the Advocate-General, the Chief Justice, and the Native Attorneys on this painful subject has been a topic of common talk in the town, and that it had been noticed in some of the local papers before we alluded to it. So that if there has been breach of confidence anywhere, it has not originated with us. As for breach of confidence, we ask whether it was possible to keep as a close secret a matter, which had come to the ears of a multitude of men, who belong to the different branches of the legal profession? One may as well hope to command silence in a fish-stall as to command secrecy under such circumstances. We cannot, therefore, share the Chief Justice's regret when His Lordship, with an air of wounded feeling, addressing the Advocate-General, remarked: "There is such a thing as good faith in the world, and I hope that it has not yet disappeared from this country, or from this court." But why should His Lordship be sorry for the part he had taken in the matter? Some might think that his Lordship would have done well if he had abstained from it altogether, that if he should have moved at all he should have moved formally and officially. Be that as it might, we are decidedly of opinion that His Lordship's conduct was fair and above-board. His Lordship acted as a friend, as a mediator, as one, who wished to throw oil over troubled waters, and his object was certainly laudable. We are pained to observe that His Lordship thought it proper to charge us with misrepresentation. Knowingly we did nothing of the kind—we gave the main facts, but did not go into details or *minutæ*. And the version His Lordship gave from the Bench supports our main facts. It is admitted that the Advocate-General had first moved in the matter, but his negociations failed. We did not give the reason why. The Advocate-General, if we are informed aright, first threatened the native attorneys with prosecution; he subsequently abandoned that idea, and proposed an amicable settlement; to this the native attorneys agreed, provided that Mr. Branson would sign a retractation of what he had said; a letter was drafted, to which the Advocate-General did not object, but Mr. Branson refused to sign it, and there the matter dropped. If we have made any mistake in the statement of facts here we are open to correction. Then the Chief Justice was moved to intrecede in a friendly manner. When we wrote that pressure was put upon the native attorneys, we did not mean that it was put by the Chief Justice. As we have already said, his Lordship's object was only to pour oil over troubled waters.

We say again that if we have unwittingly given offence to the Chief Justice we are sincerely sorry for it. We are told that His Lordship was affected, when he delivered his remarks. We deeply regret that we should have been the cause of any flutter in His Lordship's breast. We can bear personal testimony that His Lordship cherishes the most kindly and generous feelings towards the people of this country, and that none deplores more than His Lordship the present severance of feeling between the two races. His Lordship has been the foremost in co-operating with the native community in the promotion of their interests and welfare, and we would be guilty of the basest ingratitude if we should seek to depreciate such a truly good man or say things which would tend to wound his *amour propre*.

THE JOHNSON CASE.

PUNDIT JANKINATH the Judge of the Maharaja's Supreme Court, has favoured us with a copy of Colonel Sir Oliver St. John's report on the claim preferred by the Executors of the estate of the late Mr. W. H. Johnson against the state of Kashmir and Jummu. As the claim in question has furnished an opportunity to the rabid section of the Anglo-Indian Press to decry the Kashmir durbar, Sir Oliver's able and exhaustive report on it demands more than a passing notice. We wish we could publish *in extenso* this elaborate and masterly document, but want of space prevents our doing it. We will, however, notice briefly its salient points, so as to enable the impartial public to form a correct judgment on the merits of the case.

The claim of the Executors of the estate of the late Mr. W. H. Johnson against the Kashmir State amounts to Rs. 3,12,805-3-3. It is made up of the following four items: (1) Notes and cash said to have been stolen at Leh, Rs. 75,095; (2) Notes and bills of exchange missing from envelopes in which deceased writes he had deposited them, Rs. 1,34,285; (3) amounts paid by deceased to the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, for which he considers the State responsible, Rs. 75,079; (4) balance of Public Accounts of deceased with the State, Rs. 28,346. Sir Oliver St. John examines each of these items carefully. As regards the first item, it is alleged that on 23rd November 1881, a month after his arrival in Leh, Mr. Johnson's box containing, according to his own statements, Rs. 25,095 in Government currency notes and £4,205 sterling in English notes and Rs. 248 in cash, was abstracted from his room and found broken and empty in another apartment. The numbers of the notes said to have been stolen, are not produced by Mr. Johnson's executors, and they account for their non-production by the statement that the book containing the numbers was in the same box. Sir Oliver St. John holds that taking into consideration the circumstances of the case, it is impossible to place any serious value upon deceased's assertion that the box contained Rs. 75,000. He writes:—"Indeed, it seems to me very doubtful whether a robbery ever took place at all. The statements of Imam Ali and Moolraj [the two servants of Mr. Johnson who deposed to the robbery] differ on material points." After pointing out the discrepancies in their evidence, Sir Oliver proceeds:—"Even if the circumstances of the case as stated by Imam Ali are quite consistent with simulated robbery. I would not say positively that no robbery took place or even that Mr. Johnson did not lose Rs. 75,000 by it, but I think it very unlikely, and without at least some confirmatory evidence I do not think that His Highness is morally bound to pay this sum any more than he is legally." Coming to the second item—the heaviest item in the claim—we notice that the allegation is that on 30th December 1881 Mr. Johnson deposited a sealed envelope containing, according to his own statement, Rs. 55,570 in Government currency notes with the treasurer of Ladakh; that on the 21st March 1882 he similarly deposited a second envelope containing, according to his own statement, Rs. 23,515 in currency notes; that on the 12th May following he placed a third envelope in the treasurer's hands declared by him to contain bills of exchange on London for £2,450 valued at Rs. 30,000; and that on the 27th August he deposited a fourth envelope purporting to contain Rs. 25,200 in currency notes. These envelopes were returned to Mr. Johnson on the 19th Octo. 1882—the day on which he left Leh—and from that time they remained in his own custody till his death. The following day they were opened by his executors and found with one exception, to contain blank paper only. Sir Oliver St. John says:—"Now, supposing the statement of the deceased to be true, that the sums in question were placed by him in the envelopes, that they were opened, the contents abstracted and then re-closed, before being returned to him, we have to believe the following particulars. That Mr. Johnson having lost Rs. 75,095, placed his whole remaining fortune Rs. 1,34,285 in the hands of the very man whom he suspected of having instigated the first robbery and of making repeated attempts to poison him,' that he did so without *shewing* them the contents of the envelopes (he repeatedly states that he *told them* what the envelopes contained) that he did not take the precaution common at all times, but here doubly necessary of taking the numbers and dates of the notes in his account or note-book but took the wholly unnecessary step of placing memos. containing these essential particulars in the envelopes themselves; that these executors have been unable to bring forward any proof whatever of how he became possessed of all or any of these large sums, or to show that he ever did possess them; and that in suspecting his loss, the loss of a fortune, the savings of twenty years, with a suspicion almost amounting to certainty, he remained entirely silent on the subject for nearly three months during which he had ample opportunities for bringing the matter forward. Were there no more direct evidence than this the claim might be rejected as based on a series of assumptions each improbable, and forming a whole totally unworthy of credence. The true nature of the claim is, however, placed in a clearer light by certain of the papers placed in my hands by the executors from which I will quote extracts." After quoting some extracts, Sir Oliver proceeds:—"From these extracts which give all that was found concerning the envelopes and the notes in the papers made over to me by the executors it will be seen that the points mentioned in describing the envelopes and the seals, the loss of Mr. Johnson's seal which was used for No. I., and subsequently that of Imam Ali, which was used for the others; that no country gum was used in closing them; that the two seals of the No. I. were of the same size and that the exact weight of the envelope. No other particulars for identification are given. On examining the envelopes I find them smeared with country gums and the two seals of No. I. conspicuously of different sizes. It follows that Mr. Johnson had the extraordinary prescience to hit upon exactly the two points, and these only on which the envelopes after being opened would differ in appearance from their former condition, namely

that the thieves would close them with country gum and substitute one large and one small for two seals of equal size. He further anticipated that they would not be careful to put in paper of the same weight as the abstracted notes, and his own and Imam Ali's seals were lost just in time to enable the robbers to reseal the envelopes with facsimiles of the original. This is an extraordinary series of coincidence, and one which taken in company with the set of assumptions on which the claim is grounded can leave little doubt on as to its fictitious character. The most extraordinary part of the affair, however, yet remains to be told. In the memo of notes found in envelope No. I, mention is made of a currency note for Rs. 50,000. Now there is no such thing as a currency note for Rs. 50,000.

The third item consists of sums of money which Mr. Johnson paid to the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company, and for which he considers the State responsible. On this point Sir Oliver St. John does not consider himself justified in giving an opinion without further enquiry. He suggests that the matter be referred to friendly arbitration. The fourth item is the balance of the public accounts of the deceased. The assets claimed by the executors and disputed by the Durbar are the following: (1) Travelling allowance at Rs. 250 per mensem; (2) Percentage of 10 per cent on mines; (3) Difference of pay between Mr. Johnson and Babu Nilambara Mookerjee. As regards the travelling allowance, the executors urge that it was granted to deceased by a perwana. But they failed to produce the perwanna. "Failing the production of the perwana," observes Sir Oliver St. John, "I do not think that Durbar is in any way bound to pass the claim for travelling allowance." As regards the percentage on mines, it does not appear that the deceased had any special order entitling him to the same; but Sir Oliver recommends that the charge under this head be passed. There remains the claim for Rs. 65,725, difference of pay between that allowed to Mr. Johnson and that alleged to have been drawn by Babu Nilambara Mookerjee. This claim is founded on a promise said to have been made to Mr. Johnson by Dewan Kriparam, the late Prime Minister of Kashmir, that no other employe of the State should get a higher pay than himself (Mr. Johnson). Mr. Johnson drew Rs. 1,750 a month, whereas Babu Nilambara Mookerjee has been drawing Rs. 2,300 a month. The executors on the basis of the promise, said to have been made to the deceased claim the difference at the rate of Rs. 6,600 per annum for nearly 10 years. But they produced no evidence of the alleged promise and then they ignore the fact that Babu Nilambara Mookerjee has been paid Rs. 2,300 a month only since he became a member of the Maharaja's Council five years ago. Sir Oliver St. John has no hesitation in disallowing this part of the claim. He remarks: "The rejections of the claims for extra pay and travelling allowance entirely changes the aspect of the late Mr. Johnson's public accounts as submitted by his executors. Instead of shewing a balance in his favour of Rs. 28,346, they exhibit a balance of double that amount against his estate. In this fact is to be found the key to the whole story." These few words speak more eloquently of the true nature of the claim preferred by Mr. Johnson's executors against the Kashmir Durbar than volumes of declamation. Sir Oliver thus concludes his excellent report:—"In conclusion I would remark as regards the alleged robbery in Ladakh and the notes said to have been abstracted from the envelopes that the whole tenor of the paper written by the deceased during the last 15 months of his life as well as of those having connection with the alleged robberies have given the impression that his mind was unhinged and that on certain subjects he was not responsible for his actions. Into this subject I will go more fully in submitting to His Highness a report on the death of Mr. Johnson for which I am only waiting till I receive certain information from Calcutta and Ladakh." We need hardly say that all shall await with great interest Sir Oliver St. John's report on the death of Mr. Johnson. It is a piece of unusual good fortune for His Highness the Maharaja that a high-minded and impartial man like Sir Oliver should be the Resident of Kashmir at this time. He has dealt with the Johnson case with a breadth of view and impartiality of spirit which would do credit even to a distinguished High Court Judge. Men like him, we regret to have to confess, are very rare among our Politicals.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

MR. MORRIS, the retiring Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has been the first Provincial Governor to give effect to the views of the Government of India in the direction of extending local self-government. The reader remembers that Mr. Charles Crosthwaite's Self-Government Bill for the Central Provinces became law in January last. The Chief Commissioner passed his final orders on the subject of the introduction of the measure into his satrapy before making over charge of his office to his successor. Mr. Morris has been at the head of the Administration of the Central Provinces for fifteen years, and he is thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of the Provinces which have been so long under his control. He has also been mentioned by Lord Ripon as one of the most earnest supporters of the Local Self-Government policy. It is, therefore, of the utmost interest to ascertain the precise character of the system which he has introduced into his satrapy for giving effect to the views of the Supreme Government in the direction of extending local self-government. His final orders on the subject are contained in a circular which has been addressed to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Province and published in a supplement to the local Government *Gazette* of the 7th instant.

We learn that the Chief Commissioner has decided that the scheme shall be introduced into all the districts of the Central Provinces except Mandla, which, for the present, shall be exempted, from the operation of the provisions of Mr. Crosthwaite's Act. Into all other districts the scheme will be introduced without delay. Mr. Morris, we are told, "has found with great pleasure that a very great and intelligent interest is being taken in this important measure, and that its principles and objects are very generally understood. It has been a special gratification to him to find how real and intelligent an interest is displayed by the more enlightened and respectable native gentlemen: this interest augurs well for the success of the scheme." The circular points out that the main objects which Mr. Morris has kept before him in his efforts to promote this measure are two: viz., (1) the political education of the people and (2) the more efficient administration of District Funds. These are noble and important objects, and if they can be attained under the scheme which has just been introduced into the Central Provinces, a great thing will have been accomplished. Mr. Morris, says the circular, regards the development of public spirit and self-reliance as of the utmost importance; and he believes that the natural and legitimate result of this measure will be to further the higher education of the people, and to bind them close to Government in intelligent interest and sympathy. If the measure is properly worked, there may be no doubt it will further their political education. Unlike the Government of India, Mr. Morris believes that the local self-government scheme will promote efficient administration. The circular under notice observes:—"One great object of the measure is to secure more efficient and economical administration of the District Funds: to utilise power hitherto only very rarely and very little used. Our educational system and the general influence of a sound and settled administration have produced a considerable number of men of enlightenment and ability. Many of these have a large amount of leisure time which they would be quite willing to occupy with any honorable employment. It is sheer waste not to utilise the services of such men. It is quite impossible for a Deputy Commissioner to undertake himself all the work of his district. The Chief Commissioner has never been able to regard that officer as the most efficient who has tried to retain everything in his own hands. To be able to supervise the work of others, to have reasonable trust in subordinates and fellow-labourers, and so to avail himself of assistance from all proper quarters, is one of the first requisites in a really efficient district-administrator. One of the objects of the measure under discussion is to extend this principle and to utilise available power." But the mischief is, the district officer in India will have no trust in fellow-labourers and will not avail himself of their assistance unless they act in complete accord with his views and sense of fitness of things. He will not tolerate the slightest opposition to his wishes on the part of his subordinates or fellow-labourers. We are glad to see that Mr. Morris recognises a serious defect in the present system of administration: It is the want of consistency of plan which has often characterised district works. "One Deputy Commissioner," he pertinently remarks, "has theories and projects of his own and expends money freely on them, only too often to find that when he leaves the district his successor has good reasons to adduce for abandoning them. It is one of the objects of this measure to place a permanent authority in charge of local works, and so secure consistency of administration." The importance of this consideration cannot be over-estimated. Under the present system every thing depends on the idiosyncracies of district officers, and the local committees exist merely for registering his decrees. The same will be the case under the new scheme, unless the local bodies are vested with real power and responsibility. The want of accurate knowledge of the real requirements of different localities in a District Officer is a serious obstacle in the way of efficient administration; but this obstacle cannot be removed without making local bodies realities instead of shams as they are now. Consistency of administration would no doubt be secured if the Local Boards and District Councils were allowed to exercise real authority. But on this point we have serious misgivings.

The most important portion of the Chief Commissioner's circular is that which deals with the question of control. This is the crucial point in the local self-government scheme. Mr. Morris reminds District Officers that their powers of control are very full and effectual; that they have full power of obtaining information and inspecting works; and that they are expected to use that power, in order to keep themselves thoroughly acquainted with the working of their District Councils and Local Boards. He then goes on to say:—"It is not indeed intended that there should be vexatious interference with, or factious complaints against the Councils and Boards. No loyal and efficient work will be got out of them by such treatment. But kindly advice and assistance will be of the highest value; and rebuke or the harsher measures provided for in the Act ought only to be resorted to under the pressure of grave necessity. Every little mistake must not be made the subject of easy invective or excuse for wanton suppression. Mistakes have occurred under the old system, and will occur under any system. The lonely bridges that are sometimes met with, left with no roads near them; the expensive roads but little used in the traffic of the country, the miles of avenues mentioned in arboric culture reports written even while the last vestige of the trees was vanishing away; these are some instances of the waste of public money which has troubled many an earnest officer under the old system. And there will no doubt be mistakes under the new. It will be the duty of every District Officer to see that these are as few as possible; but it will not be less his duty to deal with such cases considerately and kindly. Such errors of judgment must be obviated as far as possible; but the proper means of obviating them is kindly and friendly advice, not that harsh treatment which should be resumed for deliberate malpractices." Well said; but then we fear that if the members of a Local Board or District Council have the temerity to oppose the wishes of the Deputy Commissioner in any matter, they will be subjected to harsh treatment. So long as they carry out his orders in an unhesitating and unquestioning spirit, all will go well. But the moment they show a disposition to act independently and exercise real power, they will

expose themselves to the same displeasure of the District officer and what will happen afterwards need not be described. Mr. Morris is at great pains to make it understood that the object of the local self-government scheme is not to render the people independent of the District officers, and the revenue responsibility of the latter is an important part of district administration. He observes: "The Chief Commissioner would never have put his countenance to such a measure. The object of the measure which he has promoted is the very reverse. It is to bind the people and the District officers more closely to yoke them together as fellow-workers in the administration of the district. The responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner for the administration of his district can never cease; but neither can he perform every part of the work with his own hand. Fellow-labourers are, therefore, provided for him, whose work he will supervise and, generally control. The Chief Commissioner is persuaded that it will be the Deputy Commissioner's own fault if there are not fine loyal fellow-workers. . . By kindly advice he can help them in all difficulties. . . Every District officer should also be accessible to members of these bodies so that this may look on him as their friend and adviser. It has gratified the Chief Commissioner to see how much the native gentlemen he has met have insisted on the necessity for the advice and assistance of District officers. He expects that these friendly feelings will be met in a friendly spirit; and that officer will do good work, who secures the friendly confidence and loyal co-operation of the members of the Councils and Boards." It is clear that the measure of local self-government which Mr. Morris has introduced into the Central Provinces is very limited in its effect, and that the real control will after all rest with the executive officer of Government. If the Distict officers will kindly allow the members of District Councils and Local Boards to exercise any real power, they may do so; otherwise they will continue to be the same respectable non-entities under the new system as they have admittedly been under the old.

THE BENGAL CANALS IN 1881–82.

WE have before us the revenue report of irrigation works in Bengal for 1881-82 and the resolutions of the Local and the Supreme Governments on the same. It appears that the total capital invested in irrigation works in this Province up to the end of the year 1881-82 amounted to Rs. 5,48,10,043. Of this sum Rs. 5,24,57,980 represent the outlay on productive public works. The projects classed as productive public works are the Orissa canals, the Midnapore, the Hidgellee Tidal canal, and the Sone Canals. The total receipts from these works in 1881-82 were Rs. 12,56,809 as compared with Rs. 10,19,371 in the previous year. The result of the year's operations shew (including interest and all indirect charges) a deficit of Rs. 19,22,213 against Rs. 23,06,111 in 1880-81. The result would have been still more unfavourable had not the Supreme Government reduced the rate of interest payable on works executed from loan funds from 4½ to 4 per cent. The working expenses, direct and indirect, amounted to Rs. 11,03,834 against Rs. 10,50,728 in 1880-81. The total area irrigated during the year was 414,782 acres as compared with 428,708 acres in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the area irrigated in Orissa but Behar showed a decrease, which was due to a reasonable rainfall in the Kharif season. The navigation receipts of the year were Rs. 3,43,876, which exhibit a gratifying excess of Rs. 63,892 over that preceding. This increase occurs chiefly in the receipts from the Sone Canals. The collections in Midnapore and Orisa, we are told, were not satisfactory, mainly owing to the low prices which continued to prevail. The Lieutenant-Governor, in reviewing the Chief Engineer's Report, observes:—"The Chief Engineer adverts at length to certain cases in which the collection establishments in this district (Midnapore) were charged with oppressive acts in realizing the water-rates due. The matter was brought to the personal notice of the Lieutenant-Governor when on tour and a searching enquiry by the Collector and Superintending Engineer followed. The allegations made were completely disproved; but in the meantime collections almost ceased and low prices, the prevalence of malarious fever, and the time taken up in issuing leases in place of those which expired, have militated against the realization of the arrears which followed." We think a careful inquiry ought to be made into the whole question of the assessment and collection of water-rates in the Midnadore district. The balances of irrigation revenue outstanding at the end of the year were very large and aggregated Rs. 6,88,364. The percentage of cost of collection on receipts in 1881-82 was 22·40—a very large percentage indeed; but it is explained that the work of assessment was very heavy during the year under report. The total accumulated debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses amounted up to the end of the year 1881-82 to Rs. 2,21,33,793, which represents 39·88 per cent. on capital outlay.

We now proceed to examine the financial position of each project separately. The total capital invested in Orissa Canals to the end of 1881-82 was Rs. 1,95,59,532. The earnings of the year were Rs. 302,874 and the expenditure Rs. 3,128,660. The receipts, therefore, fell short of the working expenses by Rs. 25,786. The total debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses was Rs. 8,81,232 for the year under review, and Rs. 97,92,047 up to date. These figures speak for themselves and scarcely require any comment. The Chief Engineer writes: "The total result of the year's working has been a loss, direct charges only of Rs. 25,786 reckoned on the income earned,—calculated by actual realizations the loss has been Rs. 1,05,111. But these figures are altogether misleading, as a test of the cost of, and probable profit derivable from, irrigation canals in Orissa; what has been constructed is a fragment only of the magnificent scheme designed by Colonel Rundall R. E., the first Irrigation Chief Engineer of Bengal, and the receipts are burdened with the cost of maintaining head works and canals capable of supplying water to three times the area for which distributaries have not yet been sanctioned every year show more clearly that if the works are carried out in their entirety, the ultimate returns can differ but little from those anticipated by the eminent Engineer to whom as Chief Engineer of the late East India Irrigation and Canal Company they owe so much." Colonel Rundall, 'if we remember rightly, stated that, on the most moderate calculation, the Orissa works would give a return of 16 per cent. on their capital outlay! We have no hope that these sanguine anticipations will be realized. The Indian tax-payer would feel thankful if they yield 4 per cent. on their expenditure after paying working expenses and cost of maintenance. We must not forget that it was on the basis of Colonel Rundall's calculations that Government purchased the Orissa works from the bankrupt East India Irrigation and Canal Company; and so pleased was our Government with the bargain made, that it actually gave a bonus to the Directors of the Company for having been good enough to sell the works which they had found to be a "losing concern." The interest payable on the capital of the Midnapore Canal for 1881-82 was Rs. 3,11,056; but the Canal earned only Rs. 21,600 after paying working expenses. The capital invested in the Hidgelee Tidal Canal to end of 1881-82 was Rs. 17,72,669. The receipts were Rs. 47,294, and the working expenses Rs. 28,678. The surplus was Rs. 18,616, whereas the interest charge for 1881-82 amounted to Rs. 9,16,710. The expenditure on the Sone Canals to the end of 1881-82 was Rs. 2,32,93,432. The receipts for the year were Rs. 7,36,292 and the working expenses Rs. 4,57,322. The surplus was only Rs. 2,78,980, while the interest charges for the year amounted to Rs. 9,17,494. The total debt on account of interest amounted for the year to Rs. 6,38,524, and up to the end of the year to Rs. 71,84,323. There was a decrease of 29,550 acres in the irrigated area compared with the figures of the previous year. The decline in rubbee irrigation on the Sone Canal appears to be steadily progressing independently of the rainfall. Mr. Brojindra Nath De, Sub-Divisional Officer of Sasseram, remarks that "a conviction is gaining ground that for rubbee crops canal water is not equal to well or rain irrigation." But the Superintending Engineer does not, it might be expected, accept this explanation. He thinks that this is a question that can only be decided by more careful experiments than have hitherto been attempted; and that any comparison between the new systems, simply based upon the outturn of neighbouring fields, is apt to be misleading. The working expenses of the Sarun canals fell short of their receipts by Rs. 41,842, to say nothing of interest charegn The Chief Engineer is driven by the very force of facts to confess that the present positieofso these canals is not fortunate, and that it is only in seasons of scant rainfall that the cultivators will use the water provided for them. He, however, maintains that the canals in times of scarcity will prove a boon to the district. This is the only consolation for the tax-payer who has had to pay Rs. 68,429 on account of the interest charges for the Sarun Canals to the end of 1881-82.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT AT GLASGOW.

(From an Indian Correspondent, Glasgow.)

SIR,—The installation of Mr. Bright as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University took place on the 22nd instant. The students of Scottish Universities, unlike the English, have a privilege of electing an eminent man, every three years, to this high post. They are guided generally by some political feeling such as prevails at parliamentary elections and are divided into Whigs and Tories. They each nominate some distinguished member of their party and the candidate who gets the highest number of votes is elected. Among the men who have held this distinguished office may be mentioned the names of Adam Smith and Macaulay, of Peel and Burke, of Disraeli and Gladstone &c, and last not the least the present Lord Rector John Bright. Some three years ago when the present premier came to discharge a similar duty and delivered a political address to the Liberal Association, I wrote an account of it in the 'Amritabazar Patrika.' Mr. Bright who is admittedly the greatest popular orator of the day and who has been a prominent figure for more than half a century on the political stage of this country, delivered an address which was a masterpiece of oratory. This will be interesting to your readers especially as he made frequent reference to India in the course of his speech. Foremost amongst the names of those Englishmen, who never have been in India but have always been friends of our country, are those of Gladstone, Fawcett and Bright.

We owe an immense debt of gratitude to Mr. Bright on this occasion, for even during the course of an academic address he did not forget that historically marvellous country, as he calls it, and its teeming millions. At the outset Mr. Bright apologized for having had no University education and felt some diffidence in advising the students in their academic life as is customary on such an occasion. He assumed that it was as a political teacher and as having endeavoured to contribute to the welfare of the country that he had been elected. Fitly therefore he reviewed the political history of Great Britain during the last century, especially its connection with its colonies and dependencies. There were 2500 students besides 1500 ladies and gentlemen present—members of the nobility were not wanting. It was a grand sight and admirably did Mr. Bright rise to the occasion, though he is now bent with the weight of more than three score and ten years. Unlike the students of two sister Universities on such occasions the students were remarkably quiet and behaved admirably. It was a great credit to the future divines, lawyers, and doctors whom Mr. Bright addressed as "students of to-day but potential parts of a great nation to-morrow." It will be impossible for me to admire him or pass any remarks on his brilliant peroration. In how masterly a manner did he avoid raising party feelings, though speaking politics, or doing anything which might indicate mere partisanship. Most eloquently like an impartial historian he narrated facts only.

He said that the great catastrophe of the French revolution would not have taken place but for the ignorance and subjection of the people; that the Civil War in America might have been avoided had there been justice and morality; that the cost of these wars was enormous; that if the treaty of Limerick had been faithfully fulfilled there might not have been so much trouble with Ireland; that the Crimean war was a great blunder and cost hundreds of millions; that the Australian colonies would inevitably ere-long seek Self-Government; that the dangers of a nation were inversely as their armies and foreign possessions. In the above few words I have given only the subject matter of his speech except where he touched upon India, as I know a detailed description will be too long to be inserted in your journal. I thought myself doubly fortunate in having the privilege to be present in such an assembly, firstly, because I heard one of the greatest orators of the day, secondly, that he spoke about India. Had it not been out of place in an academic address (as no other gentleman spoke) I would have thanked him on behalf of our country, as I did when Mr. Gladstone spoke in the same hall but in a different capacity.

Referring to India he said—

"But there is a greater problem than those offered by Canada and Australia, the problem offered us by that great dependency our Indian empire, of which writers and speakers in England are accustomed to boast so much. The great problem of the future, to my mind, for this country, is the Indian problem. It is consoling to our conscience to forget as much as possible the mode in which that empire has been obtained. (Hear, hear.) Our people are proud of the possession of India. They thought it once a land of untold and teaming wealth. They know it is not so now. But they imagine that the possession of that great empire gives to these Islands and to our population a name and a power which is above every other name and power throughout all the kingdoms of the globe. It has added even another title to the ancient

monarchy of England. (Cheers from the Conservative students.) Now if I were to ask—I was going to say every student in this vast assembly—his opinion about India, in all probability he would say—not that he had studied the question, but that was the kind of atmosphere in which we have all to a great extent lived—he would say that we derived immense profit from India, and its advantages to this country were beyond all calculation. Now I undertake to say that that is not a correct idea, and that in judging in this matter the price that has been paid is never accurately estimated. It is now forty years since I was first returned as a representative of a constituency to the House of Commons. (Cheers.) From that time—within a year or two of that time—there have been added to the Indian Empire certain dominions—for example, the Province of Scinde, the Province of Burmah, the Kingdom of Oude, the Province of the Punjaub. I suppose not less than fifty millions of people have been brought under the sway of the English Crown in India during that time. I may say that these great acquisitions of territory were not obtained with out war, and the last of them especially without somewhat prolonged and uncommonly sanguinary war. But, besides, there have been two great wars on the frontier, wars with the kingdom and the people of Afghanistan—two wars in which none of us who know anything about them feel disposed to take any credit, and one of them, as we know, was a war of extreme, and I will say of hideous, disaster. (Cheers, hisses, cheering, and a voice "No politics.") We will leave India for a little bit, and go to a country that just now is exciting a good deal of feeling in England. I know not how many people I meet who tell me they have friends out at the Cape of Good Hope. The Cape of Good Hope became a possession of this country at the termination of the great war in 1815, though we had it for some years before. Well now, since the Cape came into the possession of this country, I may state a fact which I see was referred to the other night in the House of Commons in the discussion taking place upon the subject of affairs in South Africa. Since that time we have had no less than five distinct wars with the Caffre nation—in 1811, in 1819, in 1835, in 1846, and in 1850—and besides that there have been wars with the Zulus and in the Transvaal. I am not now, as you will observe, laying any fault upon anybody who was to blame, if anybody was to blame. It is no part of my business or of my object to blame anybody for the transactions to which I am referring; but I want to show by my argument how deep is your interest—young men now but older men by and by not students then, but great and potential parts of a great nation—how much interest you have in examining those questions and in endeavouring to understand them. Now, these wars at the Cape are, I must observe, connected with the question of India, because the Cape was obtained and held as an admirable stopping place for vessels sailing between England and India for the purposes of obtaining water or provisions or at times seeking shelter. Therefore all those wars have come upon us in consequence of our possessions in India, and they are a part of the price that we pay for the glory and the profit, whatever it be, of that great dependency. But let us go a little further—to China. I always feel great sympathy with the Chinese, because I have, perhaps as much as most people, a great liking for the particular produce which we get from there, and which helps us so much in our homes and social gatherings. (Laughter and applause.) But we have had with China three considerable wars in 1841, in 1856, and in 1859-60. These wars for the most part have come, the first one especially, out of the opium question—and the opium question, as you know, is connected intimately with the revenues of India; and therefore all our troubles in China are part of the price we have paid for the glory and benefit of our Indian Empire. Then there have been two other wars which I will only mention, not to give any particulars of them—the war with Persia in 1857 and the war with Abyssinia, which cost nine of ten millions sterling to the taxpayers of this country. Then, besides all these, there is the great Russian and Crimean war, of which I have already spoken, which had no pretence whatever but that it was supposed to be in some remote degree, which nobody could ever show, necessary for the defence of our Indian possessions. Thus we have had probably ten Cape wars, we have had three China wars, we have had the Persian war, the Abyssinian war, the Russian Crimean war, and at this very moment we have troubles of the most serious kind, as you know, in Egypt. From first to last they are the price we pay for that great, historical, marvellous dependency the British Indian Empire. (Cheers.) Now I should like to ask you, to ask anyone here, whatever opinion he may have about these matters, whether it is not a question deserving of investigation and consideration by all persons concerned in the character and the honour, the welfare, and the future of this United Kingdom, of which we are proud to be citizens. But there is a little difficulty about India which I would like if you would allow me to state to you, for it is to me an exceedingly abstruse puzzle. At the present moment the English language is spreading in India with great rapidity. I met two educated and accomplished native gentlemen from Southern India six or seven years ago, and they told me they thought that then there were as many people natives of India in India who could and did read Milton and Shakespeare as there are in this country. (Cheers.) English literature, as a matter of course, will spread where the English language is spoken; and English science—I mean science such as it appears in English books—will there find students; and with regard to religion, if we do little or nothing to spread amongst the natives of India the religion which we hold to be true, of this we may be well assured, that the English language, and English literature, and English science must necessarily break down the ancient superstitions and religions of the Indian people. (Cheers.) If this be so, we may come to this certain conclusion, that there will grow up in the minds of natives of India, the most educated and the most cultivated, feelings in favor of change and of freedom. In fact, all the good that we are endeavouring to do—and it is much more than we have endeavoured to do in past years—all the good we endeavour to do by education, by improved legislation, everything of that tends to lift the native a little higher, everything of that kind necessarily must tend to give his mind feelings which some time or other will be hostile to the permanent subjection of his country to another country. As an instance now, you know that the present Governor General of India is Lord Ripon. (Hisses and cheers.) I quite understand that the mention of Lord Ripon's name calls forth a little diversity of sentiment. (Laughter.) I have had the pleasure of having known Lord Ripon for many years, since he was very young, and when he first entered Parliament. I know a good deal of what he has done and is doing, in India. You have heard, probably, of some extension of municipal government to the natives of India, and of a proposition to give to a few Judges of India somewhat extended powers, under which some offenders, not the natives of India, but the natives of this country, may be tried. Well, now, what are the kinds—and it just illustrates my argument—what are the kinds of argument that are used? They say—"India was obtained by the sword, and India must be kept, and can only be kept, by the sword." They say—"That is all very well, but a great Empire that has been conquered by breaking all the Ten Commandments—(laughter)—cannot be retained by the principles of the Sermon on the Mount"—(laughter and cheers)—and, therefore, it is argued that you must make no concession to the great 200 millions of people. But if you are teaching them your language and allowing them to read your books, and teaching them your science, do you mean to say that you can hold the people always mainly and only by the sword, and that when you enter the Suez Canal in Egypt, and pass the Cape of Good Hope, you must throw over-board your New Testaments, for they have no meaning in the British Indian Empire? (Cheers.) I am certain—of nothing more certain—than that the mild, generous, and just administration of Lord Ripon, and such as Lord Ripon—(hisses and cheers)—is the greatest security that we can have for the continuance of the present relations between the United Kingdom and India, and at the same time likely to promote, so long as it shall last, the best advantages which are possible to both countries."

There was a grand torchlight procession of the students about 2000 in number for their Lord Rector's reception, on the night of his arrival. The following day Freedom of the City was conferred upon him when he delivered an admirable speech on the corn-laws, &c.

It is a matter of vital importance that the public of this country, who are directly or indirectly responsible for the government of their dependencies, should be acquainted with the facts regarding them and of these the majority are ignorant. Such an object cannot be better secured than by such words as those which fell from the lips of the veteran politician. Almost half the audience was students, and among them I saw a number who will, at a future time, be connected with India, as number of them enter the civil or military service or go out as missionaries (by the bye I see a Glasgow student heads the list in I. M. S. Examination). Therefore remarks about India from such an authority will impress no doubt on the young minds. As a nation we cannot be too thankful to Mr. Bright. The whole speech was a condemnation of a war-making policy, and he tried to show that India though it gave a great name to Britain was yet a costly dependency directly or indirectly and that it would be better when India should not be governed by the sword but by justice and morality. He more than once said that the great problem of this country in future to his mind, was the Indian problem and anticipated that a great change would take place in that country. Thus concluded the visit of the Great Statesman and Orator, the most constant vindicator of liberty, which will be memorable no less in the history of the University than of the second city in the United Kingdom.

All the newspapers of Britain (the *Times* not excepted) are full of his speeches and highly admire them. Now, Mr. Editor, I only wish that those Englishmen in India, who are so bitterly, I may say unjustly, against passing of Mr. Ilbert's bill and were so at the time of Justice Mitra's appointment as Chief Justice, should read this speech and know what are the feelings of the great men of their own country, who spent greater part of their lives in studying Indian subjects and are by no means inferior to them.

Yours &c.
M. D.

Glasgow, March 29, 1883.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Bombay, dated yesterday, anent the Native Meeting regarding the Jurisdiction Bill.

Great and enthusiastic meeting of native inhabitants of Bombay was held yesterday at Town Hall called by the Sheriff, on a requisition signed by the leading and influential members of all the communities, to consider Native Magistrate's Jurisdiction Bill. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet presided. Resolutions were passed approving the principle and declaring the justness and necessity of the Bill as in consonance with the generous policy of the British Government. Memorials to the Viceroy and House of Commons were adopted. Important speeches made. Proceedings were throughout characterized by moderation. Deputations from Gujarat and Deccan.

We have received a copy of the memorial adopted at the above meeting, which we regret we can not give in the present issue.

WE HEAR that the district officers under instructions from Government have invited meetings of zemindars and other principal residents at the head-quarters of each district for the discussion of the provisions of the New Rent or as it is now called Tenancy Bill. This is certainly a move in the right direction, but are the people in the Moffussil now prepared to discuss the Bill? For the most part they are not acquainted with English, and as the Bengali translation of the Bill is not yet out, they are not in a position to know what it contains. To invite them to discuss a Bill, which they have not seen, is to ask them to take a leap in the dark. We are of opinion that the meetings should be postponed till the publication of the translation of the Bill, and that at least a fortnight's time after such publication should be allowed to those invited to discuss the Bill for its digestion.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta have had the firmness to resist the application of Government for contribution towards the Lock Hospital. Parliament has resolved to repeal the Contagious Diseases' Act, and we hope the Government of India will follow suit. It is an immoral and demoralizing Act.

SOMEHOW or other there is a revulsion of feeling regarding the self-government scheme. Mr. Rivers Thompson has apparently cooled down on the subject; he would not interdict the election of the District Magistrate as Chairman of the Local Board, though he would leave the election to the members of the Board. The District Magistrate, if so inclined, will know how to pull the wire. Sir Charles Aitchison, who was so enthusiastic on the subject, now seems to think that the executive head of the district should be the head of the Local Board. As the hour for action is approaching it seems that all the flourish made about local self-government threatens to end in smoke.

IT IS believed that one of the first fruits of the labours of the Education Commission will probably be the appointment of a Minister of Education. That officer will of course be imperial, and his jurisdiction will extend over the whole empire. We do not know whether such an appointment will much accelerate the cause of education. The object is to promote as far as practicable uniformity in the educational policy and measures of Government. In this connection it is rumoured that Mr. Croft is not likely to come back to Bengal.

THE EYES of the whole body of the Native officers of the Education Department are turned to Mr. Rivers Thompson as to the course he will adopt in filling up the vacancy caused by the retirement of Babu Bhudev Mookerjea. We have already given our opinion that where the duties may be performed by one Inspector two should not be appointed, but the question is whether a native officer, if otherwise qualified, should not be appointed to succeed a retiring native officer. Fair field and no favour is what we want.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a memorial of the Mill-owners and Mill-agents of Bengal, which is an emphatic protest against the outstill system. The memorialists state that they employ about 50,000 hands in jute, and that "they have viewed with grave apprehension and serious dismay the alarming spread of drunkenness among the labouring population of late years, due probably to the improvement in the rates of pay, and to the facilities and direct encouragement afforded them so to do by Government." The memorialists are of opinion that "the present system of excise is an unmitigated evil, and is calculated by throwing temptation in their way, to demoralize and ruin the people." They add:

The experience of your memorialists is, that since this outstill system has been started, the production of their mills on Mondays has been reduced upwards of 25 per cent. consequent upon their hands absenting themselves to recover from the effects of their Saturday night and Sunday debauchery, and they would respectfully submit that it is unworthy of a civilised Government to raise a revenue by placing in the way of a hitherto temperate nation every encouragement to become intemperate.

Your memorialists would therefore respectfully but firmly urge upon the Government the desirability of introducing some scheme of "local option" in the working of the outstill system; and they would ask that no liquor shop be licensed within two miles of a jute or cotton mill, without first taking its opinion thereon.

We heartily support the prayer of the memorialists.

A FRIEND thus writes to us from Sibpore:

Accompanying is the text of a letter addressed by some of the very respectable people of Shibpore to their Municipal Secretary. The letter will speak for itself. It discloses an unheard-of desecration of

some Hindoo idols temporarily placed on the side of Shibpore Ghat Road. If it was a case of encroachment, the municipal authorities should have proceeded according to law *i e.*, by first giving notice, and if within the time fixed in such notice the idols were not removed, by fine; and then not till then, by actual violence. No such steps were taken in the present instance. A verbal notice was given and within 2 or 3 hours at the most certain Mahomedan chaprasies were sent, who actually seizing one of the idols threw it into a ditch. It was then that the Hindoo passengers interfered. Even gentlemen consented to assist at the removal of the idols some of which were heavy enough to require the help of more persons than one to remove them. Would you believe it, several women who witnessed this act of desecration actually fasted for the whole day.

We need not give the letter referred to as the main facts are set forth above. We should like to know whether this act of desecration was committed with the knowledge or sanction of the Municipal authorities. Petty outrages of this kind are apt to inflame the minds of a whole population. We hope a sifting enquiry will be made into the matter.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Madras:

22nd April,—Crowded meeting held Saturday memorial adopted to Empress Victoria praying Viceroy's term extended. Numerous telegrams and letters received from Mofussil cordially supporting movement. Able and eloquent speeches delivered eulogising Viceroy's policy. Much enthusiasms prevailed.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In case of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none can be borne; it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who, though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 28th April, 1883.

During the past fortnight our commercial markets manifested great inactivity in consequence of the stringency of the money market restricting transactions both in Imports and Exports within narrow limits.

Piece-Goods.—The demands from the various centres of business being slackened during the periods rendered the market quiet, confining operations chiefly to 8½lb Grey sherting and white goods viz., Long cloth, Jaconets and Mulls without any change for the prices.

Yarns.—Both import and local manufactures have experienced difficulty to find buyers at reasonable rates.

Imports.—Transactions in Oil seeds were chiefly confined in the performance of previous contracts falling due. New sales were almost too limited to describe, prices have a weaker tendency.

Wheat.—Limited transactions, prices had a downward tendency.

Jute.—In consequence of light stocks accompanied by a fair enquiry, prices advanced about a couple annas for B. md.

Rice.—Inferior sorts continued to find buyers, prices in consequence have some what advanced, whilst better descriptions remain same as before.

MONETARY.

Money market has been very stringent and rates for discount and interest both at the open market and the Banks have advanced, the minimum rate at present at the Bank of Bengal has been 8 per cent. for loans on deposit of Government Securities.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Owing to the stringency of the money market have rather been quiet and prices dropped at the close to

100-8 to 100-9 for 4 per cent. and
105-4 for 4½ ,,

Joint-Stock Shares have been very quiet, nothing of importance transpired.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Raja Uditnarain Sing Bahadur, Futtehgurh	13	4	0
Raja Bahadur of Sonbersa	6	0	0
Pundit Gurudeyal, Jeypore	6	10	0
K. Sheshadri Iayer Esq. B. A. B. L., Mysore	19	14	0
Babu Nocoorkristo Mookerjea, Jessore	20	0	0
,, Dwarkanath Bagchee, Serajgunge	19	14	0
,, Gyanendra Coomar Roy Chowdry, Taki	1	0	0
,, Denobundoo, Ghoramara	6	6	0
,, Aghore Chunder Mookerjea, Krishnaghur	20	0	0
,, Shib Chunder Banerjea, Doomraon	13	4	0
,, Brindabone Chunder Pal, Tezpore	6	10	0
,, Kylash Chunder Newgi, Mymensingh	13	4	0
,, Doorgapersad Mookerjee, Gazeepore	13	4	0

ERRATUM.

For Roy Poornanund Barooah Bahadoor, Mango'dai, Rs. 8 read Annas 8.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*April* 25, 1883.

General—14th April—Mr. C. R. Marindin, CS. reported his departure from India on furlough on 27th March 1883.

Baboo Ram Brammo Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Colr on special duty, Pooree, is promoted to third grade of Sub Deputy Colrs, vice Baboo Lall Mohun Shome, dead, and will continue to be pro tempore substantive in second grade. Baboo Ram Brammo Chatterjee will also continue to be on deputn.

Baboo Satya Tarun Mookerjee, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Hazareebagh, is apptd to be a Sub-Depy Colr, of the fourth grade, vice Baboo Ram Brammo Chatterjee and will continue to be pro tempore substantive in second grade.

16th April—Mr. G A Grierson acted in first grade of Jt Magtes and Depy Colr, from afternoon of 25th Feby to the afternoon of 5th ult.

Mr. W. D. Blyth, Under-Secy to the Govt. of Bengal, leave for three days, in extension of leave granted to him under orders of 31st Jany, 1883.

Moulvie Mouzuddin, Depy Colr, Nuddea, was in charge of the Ranaghat sub-divn of that dist, from 16th to 20th Jany, 1883, both days inclusive.

Mr W R Bright, Asst Magte and Colr, Sutamurhee, Mozufferpore, is vested with powers of a Colr. under Act X of 1870 in that sub divn.

Mr W B O dham, Depy Comr, Sonthal Pergha, furlough, on medl certificate, for six months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr S S Jones, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Deoghur, Sonthal Pergha, is apptd to act as Depy Comr of that dist, during absence, on furlough, of Mr W B Oldham.

17th April—Baboo Deno Nath Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr Rajshahye, is vested with powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

Moonshee Busharat Hossein to act as Sub-Depy Colr, Hajipore, Mozufferpore, during absence of Baboo Sree Nath Chatterjee.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magte and Colr, Manbhoom, leave for one month, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr W H M Gun, Temy Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Mymensing, furlough for two years, from 12th May next, or subsequent date.

18th April—In supersession of oder of 20th ult, Baboo Tarini Prosad Roy, Depy Magte and Deputy Colr, Muddehpura, Bhagulpore, leave for two months and 15 days, from date he availed himself of it.

21st April—Lieut L J Crowdy, Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps, leave, on private affairs, from 15th May to 15th Nov, 1883.

Baboo Annoda Prosad Sen Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jungipooree, is transfd to Dinajepore, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr A W B Power, Depy Comr, Lohardugga, special leave, for six months, from 20th instant, or subsequent date.

The order of 27th ult. granting special leave for six months to Mr F J Marsden, Barr-at-Law, Chief Presdy Magistrate, Calcutta, is cancelled

23rd April—Mr A W Mackie, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Lohardugga, to act as Depy Comr of that dist, during absence of Mr A W B Power.

Advertisements.

Wanted a master to teach a few children salary Rs. 15 rising to 25. Apply to P. B.
Care of Post Master.
Monguldai, Assam.

Required by the Chairman of the Bhaugulpore District Road Committee a Sub-Overseer for the North Bhaugulpore Sub-Division at a salary of Rs. 45 per mensem rising to 75 by annual increment of Rs. 3 and Rs. 15 horse allowance.

Applications with statements of qualifications and copies of testimonials will be received by the Chairman on or before the 8th May 1883.

WANTED.

Two Sub-Overseers for the Purneah District Road Cess Department. Consolidated salary Rs. 35 per mensem. No allowances.

Qualifications as follows:—

Read and speak English and write a fair hand, practical experience in levelling and Road construction. Must be under 30 years of age, of a healthy constitution, active and able to ride.

Applications with copies of certificates (which will not be returned) received by the District Engineer up to 15th May 1883.

R. G. S. ROBERTS,
District Engineer.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Baboo Nabin Chandra Sen wants to place all his poetical works in the hands of a respectable printer and publisher on suitable terms. Applications should be addressed to him as Sub-Divisional officer, Behar, via Buktearpore, E. I. Railway.

At the close of the Adjourned Quarterly Meeting to be held at the Town Hall on Friday, the 4th May 1883, at 3 P. M., a Special Meeting will be held—

1. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at a Meeting held on the 14th April 1883.
2. To confirm the Proceedings of the Water-supply Committee at a Meeting held on the 21st April 1883.
3. To sanction a license for the Jute-Warehouse at No. 202, Durmahatta Street.
4. Do. Do. Do., at No. 9, Nimtollah-ghat.

C. W. HOPE,
Actg. Secy. to the Corporation.

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR

CHOLERA

PROTECTED BY IMPERIAL LETTERS PATENT.

INDRADYNE

Arrests Cholera at any stage, averts the dreadful *sequelæ* peculiar to this fatal disease, and has cured hundreds of almost hopeless cases. It also effectually checks the premonitory symptoms, which might otherwise develop into Cholera, and has powerful prophylactic properties which prevent infection from this disease.

☞ A single trial will prove both the preventive and curative properties of Indradyne. With this specific at hand Cholera need no longer be feared, and this is an important fact in connection with its predicted increase.

Every genuine bottle bears the Patentee's initials in red ink both on the label and wrapper, to imitate which is forgery.

EVANS & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

144, *DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.*

Rs. 3-8 per 12-ounce bottle. Packing As. 8 extra.

N.B.—If cash does not accompany orders bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. Missionaries, Charitable Institutions, and purchasers of more than five bottles, at Rs. 3-12 per bottle, including packing.

☞ See Testimonials in next issue of this paper.

NOTICE.

Wanted 2 Sub-Overseers for the District Road Committee, Hooghly, one at Rs. 50 and the other at Rs. 35 with horse allowance Rs. 15 per month. Passed students of any of the Civil Engineering Colleges with practical experience of Road making will be preferred. The applicants must know Levelling and Surveying with Chain and Compass.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the District Engineer, Hooghly up to the 15th May 1883.

JOYGOPAL ROKHIT, C. E.
District Engineer,
Hooghly and Howrah.

The Voice of India.

A monthly Magazine containing Opinions of the Native Press of India on important subjects.

FIRST IMPRESSION 2,000 COPIES.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

In India, per Annum Rs. 10
In Eng and do. £1 or Rs. 12-8 paid in India } *In advance including postage.*

Per Page, for each insertion 12
Per Column, do..... 8 } *In advance Rates of Advertisement in India.*

CONTRACT RATES ON APPLICATION.

Appiy to Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq., *Voice of India* Office, 16, Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

Notice.

Wanted an Assistant Manager for the Srinagar Wards Estate in the District of Purneah on a salary of Rs. 125 per mensem. Preference will be given to those who are graduates of the Calcutta University and who have also served as Managers or Assistant Managers in the Court of Wards Estates. Applications with testimonials will be received up to the 30th instant.

BESHEN CHAND,
Manager.

Manager's Office, Srinagar Wards Estate, PURNEAH,
The 14th April, 1883.

Wanted a Draughtsman salary Rs. 60 per month, apply to Executive Engineer 2nd Division, Dacca and Mymensing State Railway, Mymensing.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Notice.

Introduction of 1st. 2nd and Intermediate Class Return Tickets.

The public are hereby informed that on and from 1st June, and until further notice 1st, 2nd and Intermediate class monthly and weekly Return Tickets will be issued both in Local and Through booking with the Eastern Bengal, Darjeeling, Himalayan and Kaunia Dharlla and Mogalhat Railways at the following reduced rates :—

Return Tickets available for one week at a fare and one-third.

Return Tickets available for one month at a fare and-a-half.

("The Eastern Bengal Railway and Darjeeling Himalayan Railway will also issue these Return Tickets at a similar reduction of fares.")

By order,
G. S. LEONARD,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt's. Office, Saidpur, }
Dated 15th April, 1883. }

WANTED

Two Native Joint Station Masters on Rupees 30 a month. None need apply who has no knowledge in Telegraphy (by Ear Morse.)

Application with copies of certificates to be sent to undersigned up to the 30th April 1883.

Traffic Superintendent.

Samastipur Junction, Tirhoot State Railway, }
The 17th April 1883. }

Wanted a loan of Rs. 1,25,000 at 9 per cent. interest by the twelve annas shares of the Barkope Estate in the District of Sonthal Pergunnahs. A zemindary yielding a net income of Rs. 37,000 will be mortgaged as Collatoral security for the debts. Further particulars can be had from the undersigned.

HARY PROSAD SINGHA,
Zamindar.
Megh-baru Mesora Dewan.

Barkope, Via Godda, 16th April 1883.

WANTED.

A private tutor to teach in all the subjects including Sanscrit, two boys of the undersigned, one reading in the Entrance and the other in the preparatory class. Pay Rs. 30 per month, board and lodging free. A graduate will be preferred. Candidates, respectable persons of good moral character required.

SOSHEE BHOOSUN MOOKERJEE,
Bhagulpoor, 3rd Ayril 1883.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed Tenders are invited, and will be received by undersigned up to 3 P.M. of the 14th May, 1883, for a supply of indigenous stone for the year 1884.

2. The stone to be from the Rajmahal Hills broken so as to pass freely in every direction through a ring of 2 inches in diameter boated down, and to be stacked in the Municipal Depots at Bag Bazar or Nimtollah.

3. The rate to be entered is per hundred cubic feet by measurement. The quality of the stone must be not inferior to that now being supplied, a sample of which may be seen at the Municipal Depots. A Tender for supplying stone of this quality from any other locality than Rajmahal may be considered. It may be made for 50,000 cubic feet, or any multiple of this quantity.

4. Each tender must be accompanied with sample in sealed bag, and with earnest money of Rs. 500 (five hundred only) for every 50,000 (fifty thousand) cubic feet of the stone tendered. In case of the non-acceptance of the tender earnest money will be returned.

5. The party whose tender is accepted will be required to sign a deed of contract duly stamped and registered at his own expense within one week of the acceptance of tender. In case of failure, the earnest money is to be forfeited without further notice.

6. No further security will be required beyond the earnest money which will be retained for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. The Commissioner do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

8. Any further information may be had on application.

RAJ CHUNDER GHOSE,
Supdt. of Stores.

মীনতত্ত্ব মূল্য ॥০

শ্রীজ্ঞানেন্দ্রকুমার রায় চৌধুরীপ্রণীত।

৫২ নং কলেজ ষ্ট্রীটে প্রাপ্তব্য।

ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল।

ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। এই রকম বার খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইলে গ্রন্থ শেষ হইবে, টীকা আছে, সুন্দর সুন্দর ছবি আছে, কাগজ ভাল, ছাপা ভাল। প্রায় ১০০০ পৃষ্ঠায় শেষ হইবে।

শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল বঙ্গভাষায় এক অপূর্ব্ব মহাকাব্য, উজ্জ্বলতম রত্ন। প্রায় দুই শত বৎসর পূর্ব্বের এ গ্রন্থ এত দিন কীটদষ্ট পুঁথি আকারে মেঘাচ্ছাদিত সূর্য্যের ন্যায় অগৌরবে বিরাজ করিতেছিল, গৌড়ের রাজা ইহার মূল সূত্র, ময়নাধিপতি লাউসেন ইহার নায়ক, ইহাতে বীররস আছে, করুণ রস আছে, প্রণয় রস আছে, কবিতা সকল সতেজ ও সহজ। ইহা পাঠ করিলে পাঠকগণ বুঝিতে পারিবেন, ইহা বাল্মীকি, মিল্‌টন, হোমর, বার্জ্জিলের সমতুল।

এই কয়েক মাস মধ্যে ঘনরামের আশাতিরিক্ত গ্রাহক হইয়াছে। আমরা কখন ভাবি নাই, জনসাধারণ এরূপ আগ্রহসহকারে এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করিবেন, বাঙ্গালা দেশে প্রাচীন কাব্যগ্রন্থের দুই মাস মধ্যে দুই হাজার গ্রাহক হওয়া সামান্য কথা নহে, এত অধিক গ্রাহক হইয়াছেন বলিয়াই মূল্য আর ৪৲ চারি টাকা করিতে হইল না। এক্ষণে সমুদয় গ্রন্থের মূল্য ২৷৷০ আড়াই টাকা স্থির হইয়াছে, অগ্রিম মূল্য ভিন্ন কাহাকেও ঘনরাম দেওয়া যায় না। নমুনা দেখিতে চাহিলে এক খণ্ডের মূল্য ।০ চারি আনা পাঠাইলেই হইবে, গ্রাহকগণ আমার নামে মণি-অর্ডর দ্বারা টাকা পাঠাইবেন।

কলিকাতা, (কলেজ ষ্ট্রীট) শ্রীযোগেন্দ্রচন্দ্র বসু
৪১ নং চাঁপাতলা ফাষ্ট লেন। ঘনরাম প্রকাশক।

সোখিলাল এণ্ড কোং জ্বর নাশক সুধা।

ইহা প্লীহা যকৃৎ কম্প ঐকাহিক দ্বাহিক ত্রাহিক চাতুর্থিক ইত্যাদি সর্ব্ব প্রকার জ্বরের অব্যর্থ মহৌষধ।

কলিকাতা বড় বাজার দয়েহাটা ৭ নং বাটীতে প্রাপ্য। মূল্য শোল ঔন্স বড় শিশি ১।০, আট ঔন্স ছোট শিশি ৸০ আনা।

আমরা এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিবার জন্য স্থানে স্থানে এজেণ্ট নিযুক্ত করিব, যাঁহারা এজেণ্ট হইতে ইচ্ছা করেন তাঁহারা উপরোক্ত ঠিকানায় আমাদের নিকট আসিলে বা পত্র লিখিলে সমস্ত বিবরণ জানিতে পারিবেন।

দ্রব্যগুণ-তত্ত্ব।

আগামী বৈশাখের শেষে পাইকপাড়া নর্শরি হইতে দ্রব্যগুণ তত্ত্ব নামক মাসিক পত্রিকা বাহির হইবে। ইহার আকার ডিমাই ৮ পেজী ২ফর্ম্মা এবং বার্ষিক মূল্য ২৲টাকা মাত্র। গ্রাহক হইবার কালে ১৲টাকা এবং তিন মাস পরে বাকী টাকা দিতে হইবে। অপরাপর বৈদ্য ও ডাক্তারগণের মধ্যে দেশমান্য কবিরাজ গঙ্গাপ্রসাদ সেন, পাইকপাড়ার রাজ-বৈদ্য শ্রীযুক্ত পেয়ারিমোহন কবিরাজ, ডাক্তার ভগবানচন্দ্র রুদ্র এম, এ, এম, ডি প্রভৃতি দ্রব্যগুণ-তত্ত্বের সাহায্য করিবেন।

কৃষিতত্ত্বের বর্ত্তমান বা পঞ্চম খণ্ডের মূল্য ৩৷৵০ আনা অগ্রিম দেয়। চতুর্থ খণ্ড কৃষিতত্ত্ব সচিত্র বাঁধাই হইয়া ২৲ টাকা মূল্যে বিক্রয় হইতেছে, অপর তিন খণ্ড একত্রে বাঁধাই মূল্য ২৷৷৵০ আনা।

সকল রকমের গাছ কলম ও বীজ এখানে পাওয়া যায়। গাছের মূল্যের নূতন তালিকার জন্য ৵০ আনা পাঠাইতে হয়। নূতন কেটেলগে অনেক দরকারী বিষয় জানা যাইবে। নর্শরির পেট্রনগণ, ত্রিবানকুরের, বেনারসের, দ্বারভাঙ্গার মহারাজগণ এবং কলিকাতার মহারাজ যতীন্দ্রমোহন ঠাকুর বাহাদুর ও মহারাজ নরেন্দ্রকৃষ্ণ বাহাদুর। এখানে বিস্তর রকমের গোলাপ ক্রোটন ও ফলের কলম পাওয়া যায়। বারসার সাক সবজি ও ফুলের বীজের মূল্য ৩৲ টাকা। ফুল ও সবজি আলাহিদা লইলে ফি পেকেট মূল্য ১৷৷০ টাকা।

শ্রীনৃত্যগোপাল চট্টোপাধ্যায়।
পাইক পাড়া নর্শরি,—কলিকাতা।

ভারত বর্ষীয় উপাসক-সম্প্রদায়। দ্বিতীয় ভাগ।

শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু অক্ষয়কুমার দত্ত প্রণীত উক্ত পুস্তক প্রচারিত হইয়া কলিকাতা সংস্কৃত যন্ত্রের পুস্তকালয়ে বিক্রীত হইতেছে। মূল্য ৩৷০ তিন টাকা আট আনা।

শ্রীঅবিনাশচন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায়।
সহকারী ম্যানেজার।
কলিকাতা সংস্কৃত যন্ত্রের পুস্তকালয়।

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

The 17th April 1883.

Notification.—No. 151.—Notice is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal proposes, under section 99 of Act III (*B. C.*) of 1876, to make the following rules for the guidance of the canal officer appointed for the management of the Sarun Irrigation Scheme. 13. Licenses will be granted on the following terms :—

(*a*)—To persons irrigating an area of less than half their cultivation, one rupee per maund.

(*b*)—To persons irrigating an area of less than half their cultivation, two rupees per maund.

14. The privileges of guarantors are as follows :—

(1)—A prior claim to a supply of water for irrigation and manufacture during the continuance of their guarantee.

(2)—Each guarantor to have a sub-district, within which he shall act as the agent of Government in managing the affairs of the canal, receiving a commission on his collections of 20 per cent.

(3)—The right to use water for manufacturing purposes, free of charge.

(4)—The right to use water for irrigating lands round his factory to the extent specified in his agreement. If the guarantor does not require water for his own use to that extent, he may sub-let in order to make up the guaranteed sum.

19. The preceding rule does not apply to water sublet by guarantors under the terms of their agreement; but guarantors shall be bound to submit such returns as may be required by the canal officer regarding water so sublet.

20. On the 1st of April of each year, or as soon after as practicable, the canal officer will prepare a statement showing :—

(*a*)—The sum guaranteed.

(*b*)—The amount paid into treasury on account of guarantee.

(*c*)—Amount collected by guarantor on behalf of Government, and paid into the treasury.

(*d*)—The amount to which the guarantor is entitled as collection expenses, being 20 per cent. on the sum collected over and above the sum guaranteed.

These proposed rules will cancel rules Nos. 14, 15, and 20, published in Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* for the 9th March 1881, and now in force.

J M. HEYWOOD, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

সচিত্র।

প্রবাহিণী।

RENDERED IN BENGALY FROM
MYSTERIES BY REYNOLDS, &C.

রেণাল্‌ড্ কৃত রহস্যাবলী (Mysteries of London and Mysteries of the Court,) অবলম্বনে লিখিত আখ্যায়িকা বলী একাদিক্রমে খণ্ডে খণ্ডে প্রতি পক্ষে প্রকাশিত হইতেছে।

প্রথম উচ্ছ্বাস—প্রথম তরঙ্গ।

এককালীন অগ্রিম মূল্য ৩৵০।

ডাক মাসুল বার আনা।

খরচা প্রতি খণ্ড এক আনা। অর্থাৎ ফর্ম্মা ১০ ও পূর্ণ তরঙ্গ (Series) ৬।০ মাত্র। কিন্তু নির্দ্দিষ্ট গ্রাহক হইলে, ফর্ম্মা ৵৫ ; খণ্ড ১০ ও তরঙ্গ ৩৵০ পড়িবে। এরূপ সুলভ মূল্যে কোন বাঙ্গালা পুস্তক এ পর্য্যন্ত বাহির হয় নাই। রয়াল আট পেজী ফর্ম্মার ১৬০০ পৃষ্ঠায়—২০০ ফর্ম্মায়—বা শতাধিক চিত্র সম্বলিত ১০০ খণ্ডে সমাপ্ত। প্রতি তরঙ্গ বা পূর্ণ আখ্যায়িকা বৎসর মধ্যে শেষ হইবে। অন্ততঃ ২।৵০ পাঠাইলে, নির্দ্দিষ্ট গ্রাহক হইতে পারিবেন। বৈশাখ হইতে তরঙ্গের মূল্য চারি টাকা হইবে।

শ্রীনগেন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

প্রবাহিণী কার্য্যালয়—৮৯, বারাণসী ঘোষের ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,

MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.

57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.

NEW PUBLICATION.

	Rs.	As.
Nepalese Buddhist Sanskrit Literature, By Dr. R. L. Mitra	5	0

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	As.
Atharvana Upanishads, (Sans.)fasc. I—V at /10 each...	3	2
AsvalayanaGrihyaSutra,(Sans.)fasc. I—IV at /10 each	2	8
Agni Purana, (Sans.) fasc. I—XIV at /10 each ...	8	12
Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Sans.) fasc. I—V at /10 each ...	3	2
Aphorisms of Sandilya, (English) fasc. I ...	0	10
Aphorisms of the Vedanta, (Sans.) fasc. III—XIII at /10 each ...	6	14
Brahma Sutras, (English) fasc. I ...	1	0
Bhamati, (Sans.) fasc. I—VIII at /10 each ...	5	0
Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad, (Sans.) fasc. II—IV, VI—IX at /10 each ..	4	6
Ditto (English) fasc. II—III at /10 each...	1	4
Brihat Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. I—III, V—VII at /10 each	3	12
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nataka, (Sans.) fasc. II—III Chat/10 each ...	1	4
aturvarga Chintamani, (Sans.) fasc. I—XXXIX at /10 each ..	24	6
ChhandogyaUpanishad,(Sans.)fasc. IV at /10.each ...	1	4
Ditto (English,) fasc. II at /10 each ...	1	4
Categories of the Nyaya Philosophy, (Sans.) fasc. II ..	0	10
Dasa Rupa, (Sans.) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Gopatha Brahmana, (Sans.&Eng.)fasc.I—II at /10each	1	4
Gopala Tapani, (Sans) fasc. I ...	0	10
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, (Sans.)fasc. I—XII at /10 each	7	8
Hindu Astronomy, (Eng.) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Isa Kena Katha Prasna Munda Mandukya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. VI ...	0	10
Katantra (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at 1/ each ...	6	0
Katha Sarit Sagara (English,) fasc. I—X at /1 each ...	10	0
Lalita Vistara, (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /10 each ...	3	12
Ditto (English) fasc. I—II ...	2	0
MaitriUpianshad, (Sans.&Eng.)fasc. I—III at /10 each	1	14
Mimamsa Darsana (Sans.) fasc, II—XVI at /10 each...	9	6
Markandeya Purana, (Sans.) fasc. IV—VII at /10 each	2	8
Nrisimha Tapani, (Sans) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Nirukta, (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /10 each ...	3	12
Narada Pancharatra, (Sans.)fasc. III—IV at /10 each ..	1	4
Nayaya Darsana, (Sans.) fasc. i and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Nitisara or The Elements of Polity, By Kamandaki, (Sans.) fasc. ii—iv ..	1	14
Pingala Chhandha Sutra, (Sans.)fasc. i—iii at /10 each	1	14
Prithiraj Rasau, (Sans.) fasc. i—iv at /10 each ...	2	8
Ditto (English) fasc. i ...	1	0
Pali Grammar, (English,) fasc. i and ii at /10 each ...	1	4
Prakrita Lakshanem, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	1	8
Rig Veda, (Sans.) vol. i fasc. iv ...	0	10
Sraута Sutra of Apastamba, (Sans.) fasc, i—iv at /10 each ...	2	8
Ditto Asvalayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—xi at 10/ each	5	10
Ditto Latyayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—ix at /10 each	6	14
Sama Veda Samhita (Sans.)fasc. i—xxxvii at /10 each	23	2
Sahitya Darpana, (English) fasc. i—iv at /10 each ..	2	0
Sankhya Aphorisms of Kapila, (English)fasc. i and ii /10 each ...	1	4
Surya Siddhanta, (Sans.) fasc. iv ...	0	10
Sarva Darsana Sangraha, (Sans.) fasc. ii ...	0	10
Sankara Vijaya, (Sans) fasc. ii and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Sankhya Pravachana Bhashya, (English,) fasc, iii ..	0	10
Sankhya Sara, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	0	10
Taittiriya Aranyaka (Sans.) fasc, i—xi at /10 each ...	6	14
Ditto Brahmana(Sans.) fasc. i—xxiv at /10 each	15	0
Ditto Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. i—xxxii at /10 each	20	0
Ditto Pratisakhya (Sans.) fasc, i—iii at /10 each	1	14
Ditto and Aitareya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. ii and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Ditto Aitareya Svetasvantara Kena Isa Upanishads, (English,) fasc. i and ii at 10 each...	1	4
Tandya Brahmana (Sans.) fasc. i—xix at /10 each ...	11	14
Uttara Naishadha, (Sans.) fasc. i—xii at /10 each ...	6	14
Vayu Purana, (Sans.) vol. i, fasc. i—vi; vol. ii, fasc. i—ii at /10 each ..	5	0
Vishnu Smriti, (Sans.)fasc. i—ii at /10 each ...	1	4
Yoga Sutra of Patanjali, (Sans. and Eng) fasc. i—iv at /14 each ...	3	8

Arabic and Persian Series.

Alamgirnamah with index,(Text)fasc.i—xiii at /10 each	8	2
Ain-i-Akbari. (Text) fasc. i—xxii at 1/4 each ...	27	8
Ditto (English) Vol i (fasc.i—vii) ...	12	4
Akbarnamah with Index, (Text)fasc i—xxii at 1/4 each	27	8
Badshanamah with Index, (Text) fasc. i—xix at /10 each ...	11	14
Beale's Oriental Biographical Dictionary, pp. 291, 4to, thick paper, at 4/12; thin paper ...	4	8
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms and Appendix fasc. i—xxi at 1/4 each ...	26	4
Farhang-i-Rashidi (Text) fasc. i—xiv at 1/4 each ..	17	8
Fihrist-i-Tusi or Tusy's list of Shy'ah Books,(Text)fasc, i—iv at /12 each ...	3	0
Futuh-ul-Sham Waqidi, (Text) fasc, i—ix at /10 each	5	10
Ditto Azadi, (Text)fasc, i—iv at 10as. each ...	2	0
Haft Asman, History of the Persian Masnawi (Text) fasc i ...	1	8
History of the Caliphs, (Eng.) fasc, i—vi at 1 Re. each	6	4
Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri (Text) fasc. i—iii at 10as. each	1	14
Isabah, with Supplement, (Text) fasc, i—xxxi at 12as. each ...	23	4
Maghazi of Waqidi, (Text) fasc. i—v at 10as. each ...	3	2
Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh, (Text) fasc. i—xv at 10 as. each ...	9	6
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab (Text) fasc. i—xviii at 10 as. each and fasc xix with Index at 12as. ...	12	0
Mu'asir-i-Alamgiri (Text) fasc. i—vi at 10as. each ...	3	12
Nukhbat-ul-Fakr, (Text) fasc. i ...	0	10
Nizami's Khiradnamah-i-Iskandari, (Text) fasc. i and ii at 1 Re. each ..	2	0
Suyuty's Itquan, on the Exegetic Sciences of the Koran with Supplement (Text) fasc, ii—iv, vii—x at 1-4 each ...	9	12

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32, 34, 36 inch
Rs.	15				19			23	26 each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26	inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	

	28,	30.	32.	34,	36	inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

Calcutta.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,

14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

READY

SPEECHES AND PUBLISHED RESOLUTIONS

OF

Lord Ripon in India.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION.

(DEDICATED TO THE MARCHIONESS OF RIPON.)

The speeches are taken from the Viceroy's collection and the Resolutions obtained from the Home Department cloth bound, about 400 pages. Price Rs. 5 per copy. Postage, 4 annas.

To be had of R. C. Palit, 17, Nimookhansama's Lane; or Canning Library, 55, College Street, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

The further extension of the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway to Diamond Harbour will subject to the sanction of the Government of India be open to Coaching and Goods Traffic on and from the 1st May 1883. For particulars see Time and Rate Table.

R. G. MOOKERJEE,

Manager.

Calcutta, the 11th April 1883.

PAUL&CO'S PROPRIETORY MEDICINES

Have stood the test of time and competition and established a universal reputation for harmlessness and efficacy. They are confidently recommended to all, and especially to residents of places where medical aid is not available.

Prophylactic Mixture—For Periodical Fevers with or without Spleen or Liver Complaints—6 oz. phial, 1 Re

Expectorating Drops—For Coughs, Bronchitis, and Consumption (in its early stage)—2 oz. phial, 1 Re.

Asiatic Cholera Elixir—A reliable remedy if timely administered (very safe and soothing)—1 oz. phial 12as.

Specific Mixture—Infallible for recent or chronic Morbid Urethral Discharges—8 oz. phial, 2 Rs.

Detersive Mixture—Cures Rheumatism, Mercurial Affections and Impurities of the Blood—8 oz. phial, 2 Rs.

Embrocation—Used externally for Rheumatic and other Pains—4 oz. Phial, Rs. 1-8.

Hair Preserver—Prevents and cures Baldness—1 Re.

Tooth-Ache Reliever—Relieves Pain at once— 8 as.

Indian Aromatic Tooth Powder—A Dentifrice & for diseases of the Teeth & Gums, and Foul Breath ½lb do. Rs. 1-8.

Orders for these and other Drugs, Patent Medicines and Perfumeries promptly executed. Address—Paul & Co., Druggists, 285-13, Bowbazar Street Calcutta.

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. 8, Panchi Dhopany's Lane, Jorasako, Calcutta.

BHUGWANGOLA STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED.

2 Supervisors @ 250 to 300 } Good at Levels and
2 Sub Surveyors @ 40 to 50 } marking out.
1 Cashier with security 2,000 @ 60.
1 Native Doctor @ 25 to 30.
2 Sub-Divisional Clerks 30 each.
1 Draftsman who can plot from Field Book @ 60.

Allowances as per P. W. Department Code.

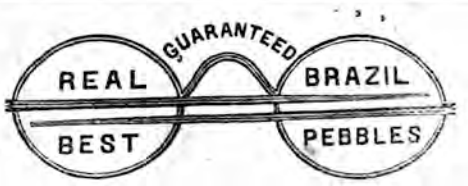
Applications in writing with copies of certificates—not original, to undersigned.

(Sd.) J. M. LUFF,

Ex.-Engineer in-charge,

Ranaghat Bhugwangola State Railway (Extension).

Krishnaghur, 17th April 1883.



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10 0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	„	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	„	10 0 0

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,

No. 2, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street Calcutta.

Price, Rs. 5 per phial.

Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI M. A.,

Manufacturing Chemt

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6; 8 oz., Rs. 11; 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

NEW BOOKS AT THE CENTRAL LIBRARY.

Hamblin Smith's Algebra (Indian Edn.)	Re.	1 10
Penny Biographies (52 parts) each	...	0 1

D. N. GHOSH & Co., 57, College Street, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

HAMILTON & CO.

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

JEWELLED WATCHES.

"THE THUMBNAIL WATCH."

Finely Enamelled and case set with a LARGE DIAMOND Movement JEWELLED THROUGHOUT. A PERFECT MINIATURE..... Cash Rs. 800

"THE BEETLE WATCH."

Entirely covered with SPLENDID RUBIES and DIAMONDS HIGHLY-FINISHED KEYLESS MOVEMENT. THE WINGS fly open on pressure and disclose watch ..... „ „ 1,800

"THE LION'S HEAD WATCH."

KEYLESS, very BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED and set with DIAMONDS and EMERALDS ..... „ „ 900

"THE TORTOISE WATCH."

MAGNIFICIENTLY ENAMELLED and studded with FINE DIAMONDS ..... „ „ 900

"MARQUISE RING WATCH."

Fine RUBY-ENAMELL and DIAMOND CLUSTER..... Rs. 600

"THE SMALLEST WATCH."

Of VERY MINUTE PROPORTIONS, surrounded with a CIRCLE of DIAMONDS by which it is wound. SET in a RING..... Cash Rs. 1,300

A LARGE STOCK.

Of JEWELLED WATCHES in other NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS, ranging in price from Rs. 2,000 to..... „ 9,500

HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT,

To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

CALCUTTA.

ADI AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, AND 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 8 *Annas*

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.,* 10 *Annas.*

2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Managing Proprietor.

JUST PUBLISHED.

INDO-ARYANS.

Contributions towards the Elucidation of their Ancient and Medœval History.

BY RAJENDRALALA MITRA LL.D., C.I.E.,

In two Volumes. Vol. I, pp. 472. Vol. II, pp. 504. Bound in blue cloth, embossed. Price Rs. 16.

BURDWAN AND CUTWA BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

DIRECTORS.

James Murdoch, Esq., Messrs. William Moran & Co.
John Mackinnon, Esq., Messrs. Macneill & Co.
James Henderson, Esq., Messrs, Geo, Henderson & Co.
*Thos. Longmuir, Esq., Delhi and London Bank.
W. C. Banerjee, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
W. R. Larminie, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan (Ex-officio).

* Subject to reference to his Directors.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Barrow & Orr.

PROVINCIAL AUDITORS,

Marc Meugens, Esq. | F. St. Aubyn-King, Esq.

BANKERS:

Bank of Bengal and all Branches.
Delhi and London Bank. | Alliance Bank of Simla.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. Burn & Co., L. C.

HEAD OFFICES:

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Copies of Prospectus can be obtained at any of the Bank or Branches, at Messrs, Burn & Co., L. C., 20, Canning Road, Allahabad, and at the Head Offices of the Company, 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.		35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. As. P. 21 5 4	Rs. As. P. 24 8 8	Rs. As. P. 28 10 0	Rs. As. P. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
31 *Peepulputty Road*

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

President:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K. T.
Vice-Presidents:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Whereof Paid-up £450,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1879.

Life Assurance Fund £3,062,174 6 1
Annuity Fund £371,273 19 2

NOTE.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligations of the Fire Department.

Extract from the Finance Chronicle and Insurance Circular.

The report of the Directors to the 71st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most complete productions of its kind, and the results set forth surely entitled the Company to be classed as one of the greatest and most widely useful of provident institutions. The North British has been conducting business since the early years of this century: every year has been a record of steady progress and honorable dealing.

In the Life Department the new business consisted of policies issued for £988,340, yielding in annual £35,796, an increase of £5,386 on the previous year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering the difficulty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for the year, of £269,608 which is disposed as follows: a dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together with a cash bonus of 25s. per share; a special bonus as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to meet calls of a like amount now made; £50,000 placed to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit and loss account.

INDIAN BRANCH
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India:—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

MR. U. K. DUTT.

SPECIALIST IN MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN;

FELLOW, OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, LONDON
Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh
Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow
Licentiate in Midwifery, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin
MEMBER, OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, DUBLIN;

Late Resident Clinical-Clerk and Superintending Officer in charge of Extern Maternity, Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; &c., &c., &c. ADDRESS, 20 BEADON STREET CALCUTTA.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	3

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.